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United States v. Jose Elias Camacho-Melendez

08cr0724-WQH

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# **EXHIBIT A**

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
3  
4

5 IN RE: THE IMPANELMENT )  
6 OF GRAND JURY PANELS 07-1 AND )  
7 07-2 )  
8 )  
9 )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

10  
11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS  
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
13

14 REPORTER'S PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
15 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2007  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

21 COURT REPORTER: EVA OEMICK  
22 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER  
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1        SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2007-9:30 A.M.

2                THE COURT: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, YOU HAVE BEEN  
3        SELECTED TO SIT ON THE GRAND JURY. IF YOU'LL STAND AND RAISE  
4        YOUR RIGHT HAND, PLEASE.

5                MR. HAMRICK: DO YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, SOLEMNLY  
6        SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT YOU SHALL DILIGENTLY INQUIRE INTO AND  
7        MAKE TRUE PRESENTMENT OR INDICTMENT OF ALL MATTERS AND THINGS  
8        AS SHALL BE GIVEN TO YOU IN CHARGE OR OTHERWISE COME TO YOUR  
9        KNOWLEDGE TOUCHING YOUR GRAND JURY SERVICE; TO KEEP SECRET THE  
10       COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES, YOUR FELLOWS AND YOURSELVES; NOT  
11       TO PRESENT OR INDICT ANY PERSON THROUGH HATRED, MALICE OR ILL  
12       WILL; NOR LEAVE ANY PERSON UNREPRESENTED OR UNINDICTED THROUGH  
13       FEAR, FAVOR, OR AFFECTION, NOR FOR ANY REWARD, OR HOPE OR  
14       PROMISE THEREOF; BUT IN ALL YOUR PRESENTMENTS AND INDICTMENTS  
15       TO PRESENT THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE  
16       TRUTH, TO THE BEST OF YOUR SKILL AND UNDERSTANDING?

17               IF SO, ANSWER, "I DO."

18               (ALL GRAND JURORS ANSWER AFFIRMATIVELY)

19               THE COURT: ALL JURORS HAVE TAKEN THE OATH AND  
20        ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY.

21               IF YOU'LL HAVE A SEAT. WE ARE NEARLY COMPLETED WITH  
22        THIS PROCESS.

23               I AM OBLIGATED BY THE CONVENTION OF THE COURT AND  
24        THE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES TO GIVE YOU A FURTHER CHARGE  
25        REGARDING YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS GRAND JURORS. THIS WILL

1 APPLY NOT ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SWORN, BUT THE REST OF  
2 YOU WHOSE NAMES HAVE NOT YET BEEN CALLED, YOU ARE GOING TO BE  
3 PUT IN RESERVE FOR US.

4 AND IF DISABILITIES OCCUR -- I DON'T MEAN IN A  
5 PHYSICAL SENSE, BUT PEOPLE MOVE OR SITUATIONS COME UP WHERE  
6 SOME OF THE FOLKS THAT HAVE BEEN SWORN IN TODAY ARE RELIEVED,  
7 YOU WILL BE CALLED AS REPLACEMENT GRAND JURORS. SO THESE  
8 INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO ALL WHO ARE ASSEMBLED HERE TODAY.

9 NOW THAT YOU HAVE BEEN IMPANELED AND SWORN AS A  
10 GRAND JURY, IT'S THE COURT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO INSTRUCT YOU ON  
11 THE LAW WHICH GOVERNS YOUR ACTIONS AND YOUR DELIBERATIONS AS  
12 GRAND JURORS.

13 THE FRAMERS OF OUR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION DETERMINED  
14 AND DEEMED THE GRAND JURY SO IMPORTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATION  
15 OF JUSTICE THAT THEY INCLUDED A PROVISION FOR THE GRAND JURY  
16 IN OUR BILL OF RIGHTS.

17 AS I SAID BEFORE, THE 5TH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED  
18 STATES CONSTITUTION PROVIDES, IN PART, THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE  
19 HELD TO ANSWER FOR A CAPITAL OR OTHERWISE INFAMOUS CRIME  
20 WITHOUT ACTION BY THE GRAND JURY.

21 WHAT THAT MEANS IN A VERY REAL SENSE IS YOU'RE THE  
22 BUFFER BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER TO CHARGE SOMEONE WITH A  
23 CRIME AND THAT CASE GOING FORWARD OR NOT GOING FORWARD.

24 THE FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY, IN FEDERAL COURT AT  
25 LEAST, IS TO DETERMINE PROBABLE CAUSE. THAT'S THE SIMPLE

1 FORMULATION THAT I MENTIONED TO A NUMBER OF YOU DURING THE  
2 JURY SELECTION PROCESS. PROBABLE CAUSE IS JUST AN ANALYSIS OF  
3 WHETHER A CRIME WAS COMMITTED AND THERE'S A REASONABLE BASIS  
4 TO BELIEVE THAT AND WHETHER A CERTAIN PERSON IS ASSOCIATED  
5 WITH THE COMMISSION OF THAT CRIME, COMMITTED IT OR HELPED  
6 COMMIT IT.

7 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, THEN AS GRAND JURORS YOUR  
8 FUNCTION IS TO FIND THAT THE PROBABLE CAUSE IS THERE, THAT THE  
9 CASE HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIATED, AND IT SHOULD MOVE FORWARD. IF  
10 CONSCIENTIOUSLY, AFTER LISTENING TO THE EVIDENCE, YOU SAY "NO,  
11 I CAN'T FORM A REASONABLE BELIEF EITHER THAT A CRIME WAS  
12 COMMITTED OR THAT THIS PERSON HAS ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT, THEN  
13 YOUR OBLIGATION, OF COURSE, WOULD BE TO DECLINE TO INDICT, TO  
14 TURN THE CASE AWAY AND NOT HAVE IT GO FORWARD.

15 A GRAND JURY CONSISTS OF 23 MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY  
16 DRAWN AT RANDOM. I'VE USED THE TERM "INFAMOUS CRIME." AN  
17 INFAMOUS CRIME, UNDER OUR LAW, REFERS TO A SERIOUS CRIME WHICH  
18 CAN BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT BY MORE THAN ONE YEAR. THE  
19 PROSECUTORS WILL PRESENT FELONY CASES TO THE GRAND JURY.  
20 MISDEMEANORS, UNDER FEDERAL LAW, THEY HAVE DISCRETION TO  
21 CHARGE ON THEIR OWN. AND THEY'RE NOT -- THOSE CHARGES --  
22 MISDEMEANORS AREN'T ENTITLED TO PRESENTMENT BEFORE A GRAND  
23 JURY.

24 BUT ANY CASE THAT CARRIES A PENALTY OF A YEAR OR  
25 MORE MUST BE PRESENTED TO -- ACTUALLY, MORE THAN A YEAR. A

1 YEAR AND A DAY OR LONGER MUST BE PRESENTED TO A GRAND JURY.

2 THE PURPOSE OF THE GRAND JURY, AS I MENTIONED, IS TO  
3 DETERMINE WHETHER THERE'S SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY A  
4 FORMAL ACCUSATION AGAINST A PERSON.

5 IF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS -- AND I DON'T MEAN  
6 THIS IN A DISPARAGING WAY. BUT IF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS,  
7 INCLUDING AGENTS AS WELL AS THE FOLKS THAT STAFF THE U.S.  
8 ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, WERE NOT REQUIRED TO SUBMIT CHARGES TO AN  
9 IMPARTIAL GRAND JURY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE EVIDENCE WAS  
10 SUFFICIENT, THEN OFFICIALS IN OUR COUNTRY WOULD BE FREE TO  
11 ARREST AND BRING ANYONE TO TRIAL NO MATTER HOW LITTLE EVIDENCE  
12 EXISTED TO SUPPORT THE CHARGE. WE DON'T WANT THAT. WE DON'T  
13 WANT THAT.

14 WE WANT THE BURDEN OF THE TRIAL TO BE JUSTIFIED BY  
15 SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, EVIDENCE THAT CONVINCES YOU OF PROBABLE  
16 CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT A CRIME PROBABLY OCCURRED AND THE PERSON  
17 IS PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE.

18 NOW, AGAIN, I MAKE THE DISTINCTION YOU DON'T HAVE TO  
19 VOTE ON ULTIMATE OUTCOMES. THAT'S NOT UP TO YOU. YOU CAN BE  
20 ASSURED THAT IN EACH CASE, YOU INDICT THE PERSON WHO WILL BE  
21 ENTITLED TO A FULL SET OF RIGHTS AND THAT THERE WILL BE A JURY  
22 TRIAL IF THE PERSON ELECTS ONE. THE JURY WILL HAVE TO PASS ON  
23 THE ACCUSATION ONCE AGAIN USING A MUCH HIGHER STANDARD OF  
24 PROOF, PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

25 AS MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY, YOU, IN A VERY REAL

1 SENSE, STAND BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ACCUSED. IT'S  
2 YOUR DUTY TO SEE THAT INDICTMENTS ARE RETURNED ONLY AGAINST  
3 THOSE WHOM YOU FIND PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE ARE GUILTY AND  
4 TO SEE TO IT THAT THE INNOCENT ARE NOT COMPELLED TO GO TO  
5 TRIAL OR EVEN COMPELLED TO FACE AN ACCUSATION.

6 IF A MEMBER OF THE GRAND JURY IS RELATED BY BLOOD OR  
7 MARRIAGE OR KNOWS OR SOCIALIZES TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO FIND  
8 HIMSELF OR HERSELF IN A BIASED STATE OF MIND AS TO THE PERSON  
9 UNDER INVESTIGATION OR ALTERNATIVELY YOU SHOULD FIND YOURSELF  
10 BIASED FOR ANY REASON, THEN THAT PERSON SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE  
11 IN THE INVESTIGATION UNDER QUESTION OR RETURN THE  
12 INDICTMENT.

13 ONE OF OUR GRAND JURORS, MS. GARFIELD, HAS RELATIVES  
14 THAT -- OBVIOUSLY, MS. GARFIELD, IF YOUR SON OR YOUR HUSBAND  
15 WAS EVER CALLED IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY, THAT WOULD BE A  
16 CASE WHERE YOU WOULD SAY, "THIS IS JUST TOO CLOSE. I'M GOING  
17 TO RECUSE MYSELF FROM THIS PARTICULAR CASE. NO ONE WOULD  
18 IMAGINE THAT I COULD BE ABSOLUTELY IMPARTIAL WHEN IT COMES TO  
19 MY OWN BLOOD RELATIVES."

20 SO THOSE ARE THE KINDS OF SITUATIONS THAT I REFER TO  
21 WHEN I TALK ABOUT EXCUSING YOURSELF FROM A PARTICULAR GRAND  
22 JURY DELIBERATION. IF THAT HAPPENS, YOU SHOULD INDICATE TO  
23 THE FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY, WITHOUT GOING INTO DETAIL,  
24 FOR WHATEVER REASON, THAT YOU WANT TO BE EXCUSED FROM GRAND  
25 JURY DELIBERATIONS ON A PARTICULAR CASE OR CONSIDERATION OF A



1 PARTICULAR MATTER IN WHICH YOU FEEL YOU'RE BIASED OR YOU MAY  
2 HAVE A CONFLICT.

3 THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT IF YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY,  
4 YOU SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN AN INVESTIGATION. HOWEVER, IT  
5 DOES MEAN THAT IF YOU HAVE A FIXED STATE OF MIND BEFORE YOU  
6 HEAR EVIDENCE EITHER ON THE BASIS OF FRIENDSHIP OR BECAUSE YOU  
7 HATE SOMEBODY OR HAVE SIMILAR MOTIVATION, THEN YOU SHOULD STEP  
8 ASIDE AND NOT PARTICIPATE IN THAT PARTICULAR GRAND JURY  
9 INVESTIGATION AND IN VOTING ON THE PROPOSED INDICTMENT. THIS  
10 IS WHAT I MEANT WHEN I TALKED TO YOU ABOUT BEING FAIR-MINDED.

11 ALTHOUGH THE GRAND JURY HAS EXTENSIVE POWERS,  
12 THEY'RE LIMITED IN SOME IMPORTANT RESPECTS.

13 FIRST, THESE ARE THE LIMITATIONS ON YOUR SERVICE:  
14 YOU CAN ONLY INVESTIGATE CONDUCT THAT VIOLATES THE FEDERAL  
15 CRIMINAL LAWS. THAT'S YOUR CHARGE AS FEDERAL GRAND JURORS, TO  
16 LOOK AT VIOLATIONS OR SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL  
17 LAW.

18 YOU ARE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY, AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY  
19 WHICH VIOLATES STATE LAW, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
20 IS OUTSIDE OF YOUR INQUIRY. IT MAY HAPPEN AND FREQUENTLY DOES  
21 HAPPEN THAT SOME OF THE CONDUCT THAT'S UNDER INVESTIGATION BY  
22 THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY ALSO VIOLATES STATE LAW. AND THIS IS  
23 FINE. THAT'S PROPER. BUT THERE ALWAYS HAS TO BE SOME FEDERAL  
24 CONNECTION TO WHAT IS UNDER INVESTIGATION OR YOU HAVE NO  
25 JURISDICTION.

1           THERE'S ALSO A GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATION ON THE SCOPE OF  
2           YOUR INQUIRIES AND THE EXERCISE OF YOUR POWERS. YOU MAY  
3           INQUIRE ONLY INTO FEDERAL OFFENSES COMMITTED IN OUR FEDERAL  
4           DISTRICT, WHICH INCLUDES SAN DIEGO AND IMPERIAL COUNTIES; THAT  
5           IS, THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

6           YOU MAY HAVE CASES THAT IMPLICATE ACTIVITIES IN  
7           OTHER AREAS, OTHER DISTRICTS, AND THERE MAY BE SOME EVIDENCE  
8           OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN CONJUNCTION WITH WHAT GOES ON HERE  
9           THAT'S ALSO HAPPENING ELSEWHERE. THERE ALWAYS HAS TO BE A  
10          CONNECTION TO OUR DISTRICT.

11          THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, WE HAVE 93 DISTRICTS  
12          NOW. THE STATES ARE CUT UP LIKE PIECES OF PIE, AND EACH  
13          DISTRICT IS SEPARATELY DENOMINATED, AND EACH DISTRICT HAS  
14          RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN COUNTIES AND GEOGRAPHY. AND YOU,  
15          TOO, ARE BOUND BY THAT LIMITATION.

16          I'VE GONE OVER THIS WITH A COUPLE OF PEOPLE. YOU  
17          UNDERSTOOD FROM THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT A COUPLE OF  
18          PEOPLE WERE EXCUSED, I THINK THREE IN THIS CASE, BECAUSE THEY  
19          COULD NOT ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT I'M ABOUT TO TELL YOU.

20          BUT IT'S NOT FOR YOU TO JUDGE THE WISDOM OF THE  
21          CRIMINAL LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS; THAT IS, WHETHER OR NOT  
22          THERE SHOULD BE A FEDERAL LAW OR SHOULD NOT BE A FEDERAL LAW  
23          DESIGNATING CERTAIN ACTIVITY IS CRIMINAL IS NOT UP TO YOU.  
24          THAT'S A JUDGMENT THAT CONGRESS MAKES.

25          AND IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THAT JUDGMENT MADE BY

1 CONGRESS, THEN YOUR OPTION IS NOT TO SAY "WELL, I'M GOING TO  
2 VOTE AGAINST INDICTING EVEN THOUGH I THINK THAT THE EVIDENCE  
3 IS SUFFICIENT" OR "I'M GOING TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF EVEN THOUGH  
4 THE EVIDENCE MAY BE INSUFFICIENT." INSTEAD, YOUR OBLIGATION  
5 IS TO CONTACT YOUR CONGRESSMAN OR ADVOCATE FOR A CHANGE IN THE  
6 LAWS, BUT NOT TO BRING YOUR PERSONAL DEFINITION OF WHAT THE  
7 LAW OUGHT TO BE AND TRY TO IMPOSE THAT THROUGH APPLYING IT IN  
8 A GRAND JURY SETTING.

9 FURTHERMORE, WHEN YOU'RE DECIDING WHETHER TO INDICT  
10 OR NOT TO INDICT, YOU SHOULDN'T BE CONCERNED WITH PUNISHMENT  
11 THAT ATTACHES TO THE CHARGE. I THINK I ALSO ALLUDED TO THIS  
12 IN THE CONVERSATION WITH ONE GENTLEMAN. JUDGES ALONE  
13 DETERMINE PUNISHMENT. WE TELL TRIAL JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES  
14 THAT THEY'RE NOT TO BE CONCERNED WITH THE MATTER OF PUNISHMENT  
15 EITHER. YOUR OBLIGATION AT THE END OF THE DAY IS TO MAKE A  
16 BUSINESS-LIKE DECISION ON FACTS AND APPLY THOSE FACTS TO THE  
17 LAW AS IT'S EXPLAINED AND READ TO YOU.

18 THE CASES WHICH YOU'LL APPEAR WILL COME BEFORE YOU  
19 IN VARIOUS WAYS. FREQUENTLY, PEOPLE ARE ARRESTED DURING OR  
20 SHORTLY AFTER THE COMMISSION OF AN ALLEGED CRIME. AND THEN  
21 THEY'RE TAKEN BEFORE A MAGISTRATE JUDGE, WHO HOLDS A  
22 PRELIMINARY HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER INITIALLY THERE'S  
23 PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE A PERSON'S COMMITTED A CRIME.

24 ONCE THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE FINDS PROBABLE CAUSE, HE  
25 OR SHE WILL DIRECT THAT THE ACCUSED PERSON BE HELD FOR ACTION

1 BY THE GRAND JURY. REMEMBER, UNDER OUR SYSTEM AND THE 5TH  
2 AMENDMENT, TRIALS OF SERIOUS AND INFAMOUS CRIMES CAN ONLY  
3 PROCEED WITH GRAND JURY ACTION. SO THE DETERMINATION OF THE  
4 MAGISTRATE JUDGE IS JUST TO HOLD THE PERSON UNTIL THE GRAND  
5 JURY CAN ACT. IT TAKES YOUR ACTION AS A GRAND JURY BEFORE THE  
6 CASE CAN FORMALLY GO FORWARD. IT'S AT THAT POINT THAT YOU'LL  
7 BE CALLED UPON TO CONSIDER WHETHER AN INDICTMENT SHOULD BE  
8 RETURNED IN A GIVEN CASE.

9 OTHER CASES MAY BE BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE UNITED  
10 STATES ATTORNEY OR AN ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BEFORE  
11 AN ARREST IS MADE. BUT DURING THE COURSE OF AN INVESTIGATION  
12 OR AFTER AN INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED, THERE'S TWO WAYS  
13 THAT CASES GENERALLY ENTER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS: THE  
14 REACTIVE OFFENSES WHERE, AS THE NAME IMPLIES, THE POLICE REACT  
15 TO A CRIME AND ARREST SOMEBODY. AND THOSE CASES WILL THEN BE  
16 SUBMITTED TO YOU AFTER MUCH OF THE FACTS ARE KNOWN. AND THEN  
17 THERE'S PROACTIVE CASES, CASES WHERE MAYBE THERE'S A SUSPICION  
18 OR A HUNCH OF WRONGDOING. THE FBI MAY BE CALLED UPON TO  
19 INVESTIGATE OR SOME OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY, AND THEY MAY NEED  
20 THE ASSISTANCE OF THE GRAND JURY IN FACILITATING THAT  
21 INVESTIGATION.

22 THE GRAND JURY HAS BROAD INVESTIGATORY POWERS. YOU  
23 HAVE THE POWER TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR RECORDS OR  
24 FOR PEOPLE TO APPEAR. SOMETIMES IT HAPPENS THAT PEOPLE SAY "I  
25 DON'T HAVE TO TALK TO YOU" TO THE FBI, AND THEY REFUSE TO TALK

1 TO THE AUTHORITIES. UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES, ON OCCASION,  
2 THE FBI MAY GO TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY AND SAY, "LOOK, YOU NEED  
3 TO FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED HERE. SUMMON THIS PERSON IN FRONT  
4 OF THE GRAND JURY." SO IT MAY BE THAT YOU'RE CALLED UPON TO  
5 EVALUATE WHETHER A CRIME OCCURRED AND WHETHER THERE OUGHT TO  
6 BE AN INDICTMENT. YOU, IN A VERY REAL SENSE, ARE PART OF THE  
7 INVESTIGATION.

8 IT MAY HAPPEN THAT DURING THE COURSE OF AN  
9 INVESTIGATION INTO ONE CRIME, IT TURNS OUT THAT THERE IS  
10 EVIDENCE OF A DIFFERENT CRIME THAT SURFACES. YOU, AS GRAND  
11 JURORS, HAVE A RIGHT TO PURSUE THE NEW CRIME THAT YOU  
12 INVESTIGATE, EVEN CALLING NEW WITNESSES AND SEEKING OTHER  
13 DOCUMENTS OR PAPERS OR EVIDENCE BE SUBPOENAED.

14 NOW, IN THAT REGARD, THERE'S A CLOSE ASSOCIATION  
15 BETWEEN THE GRAND JURY AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THE  
16 INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. UNLIKE THE  
17 U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OR THOSE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES, THE  
18 GRAND JURY DOESN'T HAVE ANY POWER TO EMPLOY INVESTIGATORS OR  
19 TO EXPEND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATIVE PURPOSES.

20 INSTEAD, YOU MUST GO BACK TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY AND  
21 ASK THAT THOSE THINGS BE DONE. YOU'LL WORK CLOSELY WITH THE  
22 U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN YOUR INVESTIGATION OF CASES. IF ONE  
23 OR MORE GRAND JURORS WANT TO HEAR ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE ON A  
24 CASE OR THINK THAT SOME ASPECT OF THE CASE OUGHT TO BE  
25 PURSUED, YOU MAY MAKE THAT REQUEST TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY.

1 IF THE U.S. ATTORNEY REFUSES TO ASSIST YOU OR IF YOU  
2 BELIEVE THAT THE U.S. ATTORNEY IS NOT ACTING IMPARTIALLY, THEN  
3 YOU CAN TAKE THE MATTER UP WITH ME. I'M THE ASSIGNED JURY  
4 JUDGE, AND I WILL BE THE LIAISON WITH THE GRAND JURIES.

5 YOU CAN USE YOUR POWER TO INVESTIGATE EVEN OVER THE  
6 ACTIVE OPPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY. IF THE  
7 MAJORITY OF YOU ON THE GRAND JURY THINK THAT A SUBJECT OUGHT  
8 TO BE PURSUED AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY THINKS NOT, THEN YOUR  
9 DECISION TRUMPS, AND YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO HAVE THAT  
10 INVESTIGATION PURSUED IF YOU BELIEVE IT'S NECESSARY TO DO SO  
11 IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE.

12 I MENTION THESE THINGS TO YOU AS A THEORETICAL  
13 POSSIBILITY. THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER IS IN MY EXPERIENCE HERE  
14 IN THE OVER 20 YEARS IN THIS COURT, THAT KIND OF TENSION DOES  
15 NOT EXIST ON A REGULAR BASIS, THAT I CAN RECALL, BETWEEN THE  
16 U.S. ATTORNEY AND GRAND JURIES. THEY GENERALLY WORK TOGETHER.  
17 THE U.S. ATTORNEY IS GENERALLY DEFERENTIAL TO THE GRAND JURY  
18 AND WHAT THE GRAND JURY WANTS.

19 IT'S IMPORTANT TO KEEP IN MIND THAT YOU WILL AND DO  
20 HAVE AN INVESTIGATORY FUNCTION AND THAT THAT FUNCTION IS  
21 PARAMOUNT TO EVEN WHAT THE U.S. ATTORNEY MAY WANT YOU TO DO.

22 IF YOU, AS I SAID, BELIEVE THAT AN INVESTIGATION  
23 OUGHT TO GO INTO OTHER AREAS BOTH IN TERMS OF SUBJECT MATTER,  
24 BEING A FEDERAL CRIME, AND GEOGRAPHICALLY, THEN YOU AS A GROUP  
25 CAN MAKE THAT DETERMINATION AND DIRECT THE INVESTIGATION THAT

1 WAY.

2 SINCE THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY HAS THE DUTY OF  
3 PROSECUTING PERSONS CHARGED WITH THE COMMISSION OF FEDERAL  
4 CRIMES, SHE OR ONE OF HER ASSISTANTS -- BY THE WAY, THE U.S.  
5 ATTORNEY IN OUR DISTRICT IS MS. CAROL LAM -- SHE OR ONE OF HER  
6 ASSISTANTS WILL PRESENT THE MATTERS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS  
7 DESIRES TO HAVE YOU CONSIDER. THE ATTORNEY WILL EDUCATE YOU  
8 ON THE LAW THAT APPLIES BY READING THE LAW TO YOU OR POINTING  
9 IT OUT, THE LAW THAT THE GOVERNMENT BELIEVES WAS VIOLATED.  
10 THE ATTORNEY WILL SUBPOENA FOR TESTIMONY BEFORE YOU SUCH  
11 WITNESSES AS THE LAWYER THINKS ARE IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY TO  
12 ESTABLISH PROBABLE CAUSE AND ALLOW YOU TO DO YOUR FUNCTION,  
13 AND ALSO ANY OTHER WITNESSES THAT YOU MAY REQUEST THE ATTORNEY  
14 TO CALL IN RELATION TO THE SUBJECT MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION.

15 REMEMBER THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GRAND JURY  
16 FUNCTION AND THAT OF THE TRIAL JURY IS THAT YOU ARE NOT  
17 PRESIDING IN A FULL-BLOWN TRIAL. IN MOST OF THE CASES THAT  
18 YOU APPEAR, THE LAWYER FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT GOING TO  
19 BRING IN EVERYBODY THAT MIGHT BE BROUGHT IN AT THE TIME OF  
20 TRIAL; THAT IS, EVERYBODY THAT HAS SOME RELEVANT EVIDENCE TO  
21 OFFER. THEY'RE NOT GOING TO BRING IN EVERYONE WHO CONCEIVABLY  
22 COULD SAY SOMETHING THAT MIGHT BEAR ON THE OUTCOME. THEY'RE  
23 PROBABLY GOING TO BRING IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF WITNESSES JUST  
24 TO ESTABLISH PROBABLE CAUSE. OFTENTIMES, THEY PRESENT A  
25 SKELETON CASE. IT'S EFFICIENT. IT'S ALL THAT'S NECESSARY.

1 IT SAVES TIME AND RESOURCES.

2 WHEN YOU ARE PRESENTED WITH A CASE, IT WILL TAKE 16  
3 OF YOUR NUMBER OUT OF THE 23, 16 MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY OUT  
4 OF THE 23, TO CONSTITUTE A QUORUM. YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS  
5 UNLESS THERE'S AT LEAST 16 MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY PRESENT  
6 FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ANY BUSINESS. IF FEWER THAN 16 GRAND  
7 JURORS ARE PRESENT EVEN FOR A MOMENT, THEN THE PROCEEDINGS OF  
8 THE GRAND JURY MUST STOP. YOU CAN NEVER OPERATE WITHOUT A  
9 QUORUM OF AT LEAST 16 MEMBERS PRESENT.

10 NOW, THE EVIDENCE THAT YOU WILL HEAR NORMALLY WILL  
11 CONSIST OF TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AND WRITTEN DOCUMENTS. YOU  
12 MAY GET PHOTOGRAPHS. THE WITNESSES WILL APPEAR IN FRONT OF  
13 YOU SEPARATELY. WHEN A WITNESS FIRST APPEARS BEFORE YOU, THE  
14 GRAND JURY FOREPERSON WILL ADMINISTER AN OATH. THE PERSON  
15 MUST SWEAR OR AFFIRM TO TELL THE TRUTH. AND AFTER THAT'S BEEN  
16 ACCOMPLISHED, THE WITNESS WILL BE QUESTIONED.

17 ORDINARILY, THE U.S. ATTORNEY PRESIDING AT THE --  
18 REPRESENTING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AT THE GRAND JURY SESSION  
19 WILL ASK THE QUESTIONS FIRST. THEN THE FOREPERSON OF THE  
20 GRAND JURY MAY ASK QUESTIONS, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GRAND  
21 JURY MAY ASK QUESTIONS, ALSO.

22 I USED TO APPEAR IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY. I'LL  
23 TELL YOU WHAT I WOULD DO IS FREQUENTLY I'D ASK THE QUESTIONS,  
24 AND THEN I'D SEND THE WITNESS OUT AND ASK THE GRAND JURORS IF  
25 THERE WERE ANY QUESTIONS THEY WANTED ME TO ASK. AND THE



1 REASON I DID THAT IS THAT I HAD THE LEGAL TRAINING TO KNOW  
2 WHAT WAS RELEVANT AND WHAT MIGHT BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE  
3 DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THERE WAS PROBABLE CAUSE.

4 A LOT OF TIMES PEOPLE WILL SAY, "WELL, HAS THIS  
5 PERSON EVER DONE IT BEFORE?" AND WHILE THAT MAY BE A RELEVANT  
6 QUESTION, ON THE ISSUE OF PROBABLE CAUSE, IT HAS TO BE  
7 ASSESSED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. IN OTHER WORDS, THE  
8 EVIDENCE OF THIS OCCASION OF CRIME THAT'S ALLEGED MUST BE  
9 ADEQUATE WITHOUT REGARD TO WHAT THE PERSON HAS DONE IN THE  
10 PAST. I WOULDN'T WANT THAT QUESTION ANSWERED UNTIL AFTER THE  
11 GRAND JURY HAD MADE A DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THERE WAS  
12 ENOUGH EVIDENCE.

13 SO WHEN I APPEARED IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY, I'D  
14 TELL THEM "YOU'LL GET YOUR QUESTION ANSWERED, BUT I'D LIKE YOU  
15 TO VOTE ON THE INDICTMENT FIRST. I'D LIKE YOU TO DETERMINE  
16 WHETHER THERE'S ENOUGH EVIDENCE BASED ON WHAT'S BEEN  
17 PRESENTED, AND THEN WE'LL ANSWER IT." I DIDN'T WANT TO  
18 PREJUDICE THE GRAND JURY. THERE MAY BE SIMILAR CONCERNS THAT  
19 COME UP. NOW, THE PRACTICES VARY AMONG THE ASSISTANT U.S.  
20 ATTORNEYS THAT WILL APPEAR IN FRONT OF YOU.

21 ON OTHER OCCASIONS WHEN I DIDN'T THINK THERE WAS ANY  
22 RISK THAT MIGHT PREJUDICE THE PROCESS, I WOULD ALLOW THE GRAND  
23 JURY TO FOLLOW UP THEMSELVES AND ASK QUESTIONS. A LOT OF  
24 TIMES, THE FOLLOW-UPS ARE FACTUAL ON DETAILED MATTERS. THAT  
25 PRACTICE WILL VARY DEPENDING ON WHO IS REPRESENTING THE UNITED

1 STATES AND PRESENTING THE CASE TO YOU. THE POINT IS YOU HAVE  
2 THE RIGHT TO ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS OR TO ASK THAT THOSE  
3 QUESTIONS BE PUT TO THE WITNESS.

4 IN THE EVENT A WITNESS DOESN'T SPEAK OR UNDERSTAND  
5 ENGLISH, THEN ANOTHER PERSON WILL BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM.  
6 OBVIOUSLY, THAT WOULD BE AN INTERPRETER TO ALLOW YOU TO  
7 UNDERSTAND THE ANSWERS. WHEN WITNESSES DO APPEAR IN FRONT OF  
8 THE GRAND JURY, THEY SHOULD BE TREATED COURTEOUSLY. QUESTIONS  
9 SHOULD BE PUT TO THEM IN AN ORDERLY FASHION. THE QUESTIONS  
10 SHOULD NOT BE HOSTILE.

11 IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT WHETHER IT'S PROPER TO ASK A  
12 PARTICULAR QUESTION, THEN YOU CAN ASK THE U.S. ATTORNEY WHO'S  
13 ASSISTING IN THE INVESTIGATION FOR ADVICE ON THE MATTER. YOU  
14 ALONE AS GRAND JURORS DECIDE HOW MANY WITNESSES YOU WANT TO  
15 HEAR. WITNESSES CAN BE SUBPOENAED FROM ANYWHERE IN THE  
16 COUNTRY. YOU HAVE NATIONAL JURISDICTION.

17 HOWEVER, PERSONS SHOULD NOT ORDINARILY BE SUBJECTED  
18 TO DISRUPTION OF THEIR DAILY LIVES UNLESS THERE'S GOOD REASON.  
19 THEY SHOULDN'T BE HARASSED OR ANNOYED OR INCONVENIENCED.  
20 THAT'S NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE GRAND JURY HEARING, NOR SHOULD  
21 PUBLIC FUNDS BE EXPENDED TO BRING WITNESSES UNLESS YOU BELIEVE  
22 THAT THE WITNESSES CAN PROVIDE MEANINGFUL, RELEVANT EVIDENCE  
23 WHICH WILL ASSIST IN YOUR DETERMINATIONS AND YOUR  
24 INVESTIGATION.

25 ALL WITNESSES WHO ARE CALLED IN FRONT OF THE GRAND

1 JURY HAVE CERTAIN RIGHTS. THESE INCLUDE, AMONG OTHERS, THE  
2 RIGHT TO REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE  
3 ANSWER TO A QUESTION MIGHT INCRIMINATE THEM AND THE RIGHT TO  
4 KNOW THAT ANYTHING THEY SAY MIGHT BE USED AGAINST THEM.

5 THE U.S. ATTORNEYS ARE CHARGED WITH THE OBLIGATION,  
6 WHEN THEY'RE AWARE OF IT, OF ADVISING PEOPLE OF THIS RIGHT  
7 BEFORE THEY QUESTION THEM. BUT BEAR THAT IN MIND.

8 IF A WITNESS DOES EXERCISE THE RIGHT AGAINST  
9 SELF-INCRIMINATION, THEN THE GRAND JURY SHOULD NOT HOLD THAT  
10 AS ANY PREJUDICE OR BIAS AGAINST THAT WITNESS. IT CAN PLAY NO  
11 PART IN THE RETURN OF AN INDICTMENT AGAINST THE WITNESS. IN  
12 OTHER WORDS, THE MERE EXERCISE OF THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST  
13 SELF-INCRIMINATION, WHICH ALL OF US HAVE AS UNITED STATES  
14 RESIDENTS, SHOULD NOT FACTOR INTO YOUR DETERMINATION OF  
15 WHETHER THERE'S PROBABLE CAUSE TO GO FORWARD IN THIS CASE.  
16 YOU MUST RESPECT THAT DETERMINATION BY THE PERSON AND NOT USE  
17 IT AGAINST THEM.

18 IT'S AN UNCOMMON SITUATION THAT YOU'LL FACE WHEN  
19 SOMEBODY DOES CLAIM THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION.  
20 THAT'S BECAUSE USUALLY AT THE TIME A PERSON IS SUBPOENAED, IF  
21 THERE'S A PROSPECT THAT THEY'RE GOING TO CLAIM THE PRIVILEGE,  
22 THE U.S. ATTORNEY IS PUT ON NOTICE OF THAT BEFOREHAND EITHER  
23 BY THE PERSON HIMSELF OR HERSELF OR MAYBE A LAWYER  
24 REPRESENTING THE PERSON.

25 IN MY EXPERIENCE, MOST OF THE TIME THE U.S. ATTORNEY

1 WILL NOT THEN CALL THE PERSON IN FRONT OF YOU BECAUSE IT WOULD  
2 BE TO NO EFFECT TO CALL THEM AND HAVE THEM ASSERT THEIR 5TH  
3 AMENDMENT PRIVILEGE. BUT IT SOMETIMES DOES COME UP. IT  
4 SOMETIMES HAPPENS. SOMETIMES THERE'S A QUESTION OF WHETHER  
5 THE PERSON HAS A BONA FIDE PRIVILEGE AGAINST  
6 SELF-INCRIMINATION. THAT'S A MATTER FOR THE COURT TO  
7 DETERMINE IN ANCILLARY PROCEEDINGS. OR THE U.S. ATTORNEY MAY  
8 BE UNAWARE OF A PERSON'S INCLINATION TO ASSERT THE 5TH. SO IT  
9 MAY COME UP IN FRONT OF YOU. IT DOESN'T ALWAYS COME UP.

10 AS I MENTIONED TO YOU IN MY PRELIMINARY REMARKS,  
11 WITNESSES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO HAVE A LAWYER WITH THEM IN THE  
12 GRAND JURY ROOM. THE LAW DOESN'T PERMIT A WITNESS SUMMONED  
13 BEFORE THE GRAND JURY TO BRING THE LAWYER WITH THEM, ALTHOUGH  
14 WITNESSES DO HAVE A RIGHT TO CONFER WITH THEIR LAWYERS DURING  
15 THE COURSE OF GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION PROVIDED THE CONFERENCE  
16 OCCURS OUTSIDE THE GRAND JURY ROOM.

17 YOU MAY FACE A SITUATION WHERE A WITNESS SAYS "I'D  
18 LIKE TO TALK TO MY LAWYER BEFORE I ANSWER THAT QUESTION," IN  
19 WHICH CASE THE PERSON WOULD LEAVE THE ROOM, CONSULT WITH THE  
20 LAWYER, AND THEN COME BACK INTO THE ROOM WHERE FURTHER ACTION  
21 WOULD TAKE PLACE.

22 APPEARANCES BEFORE A GRAND JURY SOMETIMES PRESENT  
23 COMPLEX LEGAL PROBLEMS THAT REQUIRE THE ASSISTANCE OF LAWYERS.  
24 YOU'RE NOT TO DRAW ANY ADVERSE INFERENCE IF A WITNESS DOES ASK  
25 TO LEAVE THE ROOM TO SPEAK TO HIS LAWYER OR HER LAWYER AND

1 THEN LEAVES FOR THAT PURPOSE.

2 ORDINARILY, NEITHER THE ACCUSED OR ANY WITNESS ON  
3 THE ACCUSED'S BEHALF WILL TESTIFY IN THE GRAND JURY SESSION.  
4 BUT UPON THE REQUEST OF AN ACCUSED, PREFERABLY IN WRITING, YOU  
5 MAY AFFORD THE ACCUSED AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR IN FRONT OF  
6 YOU.

7 AS I'VE SAID, THESE PROCEEDINGS TEND TO BE ONE-SIDED  
8 NECESSARILY. THE PROSECUTOR IS ASKING YOU TO RETURN AN  
9 INDICTMENT TO A CRIMINAL CHARGE, AND THEY'LL MUSTER THE  
10 EVIDENCE THAT THEY HAVE THAT THEY BELIEVE SUPPORTS PROBABLE  
11 CAUSE AND PRESENT THAT TO YOU. BECAUSE IT'S NOT A FULL-BLOWN  
12 TRIAL, YOU'RE LIKELY IN MOST CASES NOT TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE  
13 OF THE STORY, IF THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY. THERE'S  
14 NO PROVISION OF LAW THAT ALLOWS AN ACCUSED, FOR EXAMPLE, TO  
15 CONTEST THE MATTER IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY.

16 IT MAY HAPPEN, AS I SAID, THAT AN ACCUSED MAY ASK TO  
17 APPEAR IN FRONT OF YOU. BECAUSE THE APPEARANCE OF SOMEONE  
18 ACCUSED OF A CRIME MAY RAISE COMPLICATED LEGAL PROBLEMS, YOU  
19 SHOULD SEEK THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S ADVICE AND COUNSEL, IF  
20 NECESSARY, AND THAT OF THE COURT BEFORE ALLOWING THAT.

21 BEFORE ANY ACCUSED PERSON IS ALLOWED TO TESTIFY,  
22 THEY MUST BE ADVISED OF THEIR RIGHTS, AND YOU SHOULD BE  
23 COMPLETELY SATISFIED THAT THEY UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY'RE DOING.

24 YOU'RE NOT REQUIRED TO SUMMON WITNESSES WHICH AN  
25 ACCUSED PERSON MAY WANT YOU TO HAVE EXAMINED UNLESS PROBABLE

1 CAUSE FOR AN INDICTMENT MAY BE EXPLAINED AWAY BY THE TESTIMONY  
2 OF THOSE WITNESSES.

3 NOW, AGAIN, THIS EMPHASIZES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN  
4 THE FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY AND THE TRIAL JURY. YOU'RE ALL  
5 ABOUT PROBABLE CAUSE. IF YOU THINK THAT THERE'S EVIDENCE OUT  
6 THERE THAT MIGHT CAUSE YOU TO SAY "WELL, I DON'T THINK  
7 PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTS," THEN IT'S INCUMBENT UPON YOU TO HEAR  
8 THAT EVIDENCE AS WELL. AS I TOLD YOU, IN MOST INSTANCES, THE  
9 U.S. ATTORNEYS ARE DUTY-BOUND TO PRESENT EVIDENCE THAT CUTS  
10 AGAINST WHAT THEY MAY BE ASKING YOU TO DO IF THEY'RE AWARE OF  
11 THAT EVIDENCE.

12 THE DETERMINATION OF WHETHER A WITNESS IS TELLING  
13 THE TRUTH IS SOMETHING FOR YOU TO DECIDE. NEITHER THE COURT  
14 NOR THE PROSECUTORS NOR ANY OFFICERS OF THE COURT MAY MAKE  
15 THAT DETERMINATION FOR YOU. IT'S THE EXCLUSIVE PROVINCE OF  
16 GRAND JURORS TO DETERMINE WHO IS CREDIBLE AND WHO MAY NOT BE.

17 FINALLY, LET ME TELL YOU THIS: THERE'S ANOTHER  
18 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR GRAND JURY PROCEDURE HERE AND  
19 PROCEDURES YOU MAY BE FAMILIAR WITH HAVING SERVED ON STATE  
20 TRIAL JURIES OR FEDERAL TRIAL JURIES OR EVEN ON THE STATE  
21 GRAND JURY; HEARSAY TESTIMONY, THAT IS, TESTIMONY AS TO FACTS  
22 NOT PERSONALLY KNOWN BY THE WITNESS, BUT WHICH THE WITNESS HAS  
23 BEEN TOLD OR RELATED BY OTHER PERSONS MAY BE DEEMED BY YOU  
24 PERSUASIVE AND MAY PROVIDE A BASIS FOR RETURNING AN INDICTMENT  
25 AGAINST AN ACCUSED.

1           WHAT I MEAN BY THAT IS IF IT'S A FULL-BLOWN TRIAL  
2       WHERE THE RULES OF EVIDENCE APPLY -- AND ALL OF US ARE  
3       FAMILIAR WITH THIS TERM "HEARSAY EVIDENCE." GENERALLY, IT  
4       FORBIDS SOMEBODY FROM REPEATING WHAT SOMEONE ELSE TOLD THEM  
5       OUTSIDE OF COURT. OH, THERE'S A MILLION EXCEPTIONS TO THE  
6       HEARSAY RULE, BUT THAT'S THE GIST OF THE RULE.

7           USUALLY, WE INSIST ON THE SPEAKER OF THE WORDS TO  
8       COME IN SO THAT WE CAN KNOW THE CONTEXT OF IT. THAT RULE  
9       DOESN'T APPLY IN THE GRAND JURY CONTEXT. BECAUSE IT'S A  
10      PRELIMINARY PROCEEDING, BECAUSE ULTIMATELY GUILT OR INNOCENCE  
11      IS NOT BEING DETERMINED, THE EVIDENTIARY STANDARDS ARE  
12      RELAXED. THE PROSECUTORS ARE ENTITLED TO PUT ON HEARSAY  
13      EVIDENCE.

14          HOW DOES THAT PLAY OUT IN REAL LIFE? WELL, YOU'RE  
15      GOING TO BE HEARING A LOT OF BORDER TYPE CASES. IT DOESN'T  
16      MAKE SENSE, IT'S NOT EFFICIENT, IT'S NOT COST-EFFECTIVE TO  
17      PULL ALL OF OUR BORDER GUARDS OFF THE BORDER TO COME UP AND  
18      TESTIFY. WHO IS LEFT GUARDING THE BORDER, THEN?

19          WHAT THEY'VE DONE IN THE BORDER CASES IN PARTICULAR  
20      IF THEY USUALLY HAVE A SUMMARY WITNESS; A WITNESS FROM, FOR  
21      EXAMPLE, BORDER PATROL OR CUSTOMS WHO WILL TALK TO THE PEOPLE  
22      OR READ THE REPORTS OF THE PEOPLE WHO ACTUALLY MADE THE  
23      ARREST. THAT PERSON WILL COME IN AND TESTIFY ABOUT WHAT  
24      HAPPENED. THE PERSON WON'T HAVE FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE, BUT  
25      THEY'LL BE RELIABLY INFORMED BY THE PERSON WITH FIRST-HAND

1 KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT OCCURRED, AND THEY'LL BE THE WITNESS BEFORE  
2 THE GRAND JURY.

3 YOU SHOULD EXPECT AND COUNT ON THE FACT THAT YOU'RE  
4 GOING TO HEAR EVIDENCE IN THE FORM OF HEARSAY THAT WOULD NOT  
5 BE ADMISSIBLE IF THE CASE GOES FORWARD TO TRIAL, BUT IS  
6 ADMISSIBLE AT THE GRAND JURY STAGE.

7 AFTER YOU'VE HEARD ALL OF THE EVIDENCE THAT THE U.S.  
8 ATTORNEY INTENDS TO PRESENT OR THAT YOU WANT TO HEAR IN A  
9 PARTICULAR MATTER, YOU'RE THEN CHARGED WITH THE OBLIGATION OF  
10 DELIBERATING TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ACCUSED PERSON OUGHT TO  
11 BE INDICTED. NO ONE OTHER THAN YOUR OWN MEMBERS, THE MEMBERS  
12 OF THE GRAND JURY, IS TO BE PRESENT IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM  
13 WHILE YOU'RE DELIBERATING.

14 WHAT THAT MEANS IS THE COURT REPORTER, THE ASSISTANT  
15 U.S. ATTORNEY, ANYONE ELSE, THE INTERPRETER WHO MAY HAVE BEEN  
16 PRESENT TO INTERPRET FOR A WITNESS, MUST GO OUT OF THE ROOM,  
17 AND THE PROCEEDING MUST GO FORWARD WITH ONLY GRAND JURORS  
18 PRESENT DURING THE DELIBERATION AND VOTING ON AN INDICTMENT.

19 YOU HEARD ME EXPLAIN EARLIER THAT AT VARIOUS TIMES  
20 DURING THE PRESENTATION OF MATTERS BEFORE YOU, OTHER PEOPLE  
21 MAY BE PRESENT IN THE GRAND JURY. THIS IS PERFECTLY  
22 ACCEPTABLE. THE RULE THAT I HAVE JUST READ TO YOU ABOUT YOUR  
23 PRESENCE ALONE IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM APPLIES ONLY DURING  
24 DELIBERATION AND VOTING ON INDICTMENTS.

25 TO RETURN AN INDICTMENT CHARGING SOMEONE WITH AN



1 OFFENSE, IT'S NOT NECESSARY, AS I MENTIONED MANY TIMES, THAT  
2 YOU FIND PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. THAT'S THE TRIAL  
3 STANDARD, NOT THE GRAND JURY STANDARD. YOUR TASK IS TO  
4 DETERMINE WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT'S EVIDENCE, AS PRESENTED TO  
5 YOU, IS SUFFICIENT TO CONCLUDE THAT THERE'S PROBABLE CAUSE TO  
6 BELIEVE THAT THE ACCUSED IS GUILTY OF THE PROPOSED OR CHARGED  
7 OFFENSE.

8 I EXPLAINED TO YOU WHAT THAT STANDARD MEANS. LET  
9 ME, AT THE RISK OF BORING YOU, TELL YOU ONE MORE TIME.

10 PROBABLE CAUSE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE AN HONESTLY HELD  
11 CONSCIENTIOUS BELIEF AND THAT THE BELIEF IS REASONABLE THAT A  
12 FEDERAL CRIME WAS COMMITTED AND THAT THE PERSON TO BE INDICTED  
13 WAS SOMEHOW ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMMISSION OF THAT CRIME.  
14 EITHER THEY COMMITTED IT THEMSELVES OR THEY HELPED SOMEONE  
15 COMMIT IT OR THEY WERE PART OF A CONSPIRACY, AN ILLEGAL  
16 AGREEMENT, TO COMMIT THAT CRIME.

17 TO PUT IT ANOTHER WAY, YOU SHOULD VOTE TO INDICT  
18 WHEN THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED TO YOU IS SUFFICIENTLY STRONG TO  
19 WARRANT A REASONABLE PERSON TO BELIEVE THAT THE ACCUSED IS  
20 PROBABLY GUILTY OF THE OFFENSE WHICH IS PROPOSED.

21 EACH GRAND JUROR HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS VIEWS ON  
22 THE MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION. AND ONLY AFTER ALL GRAND  
23 JURORS HAVE BEEN GIVEN A FULL OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD SHOULD  
24 YOU VOTE ON THE MATTER BEFORE YOU. YOU MAY DECIDE AFTER  
25 DELIBERATION AMONG YOURSELVES THAT YOU NEED MORE EVIDENCE,

1 THAT MORE EVIDENCE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE A VOTE IS  
2 TAKEN. IN SUCH CASES, THE U.S ATTORNEY OR THE ASSISTANT U.S.  
3 ATTORNEY CAN BE DIRECTED TO SUBPOENA ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS OR  
4 WITNESSES FOR YOU TO CONSIDER IN ORDER TO MAKE YOUR  
5 DETERMINATION.

6 WHEN YOU'VE DECIDED TO VOTE, THE FOREPERSON SHOULD  
7 KEEP A RECORD OF THE VOTE. THAT RECORD SHOULD BE FILED WITH  
8 THE CLERK OF THE COURT. THE RECORD DOESN'T INCLUDE THE NAMES  
9 OF THE JURORS OR HOW THEY VOTED, BUT ONLY THE NUMBER OF VOTES  
10 FOR THE INDICTMENT. SO IT'S AN ANONYMOUS VOTE. YOU'LL KNOW  
11 AMONG YOURSELVES WHO VOTED WHICH WAY, BUT THAT INFORMATION  
12 DOES NOT GET CAPTURED OR RECORDED, JUST THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE  
13 VOTING FOR INDICTMENT.

14 IF 12 OR MORE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY AFTER  
15 DELIBERATION BELIEVE THAT AN INDICTMENT IS WARRANTED, THEN  
16 YOU'LL REQUEST THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY TO PREPARE A FORMAL  
17 WRITTEN INDICTMENT IF ONE'S NOT ALREADY BEEN PREPARED AND  
18 PRESENTED TO YOU. IN MY EXPERIENCE, MOST OF THE TIME THE U.S.  
19 ATTORNEY WILL SHOW UP WITH THE WITNESSES AND WILL HAVE THE  
20 PROPOSED INDICTMENT WITH THEM. SO YOU'LL HAVE THAT TO  
21 CONSIDER. YOU'LL KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THE PROPOSED CHARGES ARE.

22 THE INDICTMENT WILL SET FORTH THE DATE AND THE PLACE  
23 OF THE ALLEGED OFFENSE AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT THE U.S.  
24 ATTORNEY BELIEVES MAKES THE CONDUCT CRIMINAL. IT WILL  
25 IDENTIFY THE CRIMINAL STATUTES THAT HAVE ALLEGEDLY BEEN

1 VIOLATED.

2 THE FOREPERSON, UPON THE GRAND JURY VOTING TO RETURN  
3 THE INDICTMENT, WILL THEN ENDORSE OR SIGN THE INDICTMENT,  
4 WHAT'S CALLED A TRUE BILL OF INDICTMENT. THERE'S A SPACE  
5 PROVIDED BY THE WORD -- OR FOLLOWED BY THE WORD "FOREPERSON."  
6 THE FOREPERSON IS TO SIGN THE INDICTMENT IF THE GRAND JURY  
7 BELIEVES THAT THERE'S PROBABLE CAUSE. A TRUE BILL SIGNIFIES  
8 THAT 12 OR MORE GRAND JURORS HAVE AGREED THAT THE CASE OUGHT  
9 TO GO FORWARD WITH PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT THE PERSON  
10 PROPOSED FOR THE CHARGE IS GUILTY OF THE CRIME.

11 IT'S THE DUTY OF THE FOREPERSON TO ENDORSE OR SIGN  
12 EVERY INDICTMENT VOTED ON BY AT LEAST 12 MEMBERS EVEN IF THE  
13 FOREPERSON HAS VOTED AGAINST RETURNING THE INDICTMENT. SO IF  
14 YOU'VE BEEN DESIGNATED A FOREPERSON OR AN ASSISTANT  
15 FOREPERSON, EVEN IF YOU VOTED THE OTHER WAY OR YOU'RE  
16 OUT-VOTED, IF THERE'S AT LEAST 12 WHO VOTED FOR THE  
17 INDICTMENT, THEN YOU MUST SIGN THE INDICTMENT.

18 IF YOU WERE THE 12 MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY WHO  
19 VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE INDICTMENT, THEN THE FOREPERSON WILL  
20 ENDORSE THE INDICTMENT WITH THESE WORDS: "NOT A TRUE BILL."  
21 THEY'LL RETURN IT TO THE COURT. THE COURT WILL IMPOUND IT.

22 THE INDICTMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ENDORSED AS A TRUE  
23 BILL ARE PRESENTED EITHER TO ONE OF OUR MAGISTRATE JUDGES OR  
24 TO A DISTRICT JUDGE IN OPEN COURT BY YOUR FOREPERSON AT THE  
25 CONCLUSION OF EACH SESSION OF THE GRAND JURY. THIS IS THE

1 PROCEDURE THAT YOU HEARD ME ALLUDE TO. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE  
2 FOREPERSON, THE DEPUTY FOREPERSON SHALL PERFORM ALL THE  
3 FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE FOREPERSON.

4 LET ME EMPHASIZE AGAIN IT'S EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR  
5 THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE GRAND JURORS TO REALIZE THAT UNDER OUR  
6 CONSTITUTION, THE GRAND JURY IS AN INDEPENDENT BODY. IT'S  
7 INDEPENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY. IT'S NOT AN ARM OR  
8 AN AGENT OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE DRUG  
9 ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, THE IRS, OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT  
10 AGENCY CHARGED WITH PROSECUTING THE CRIME.

11 I USED THE CHARACTERIZATION EARLIER THAT YOU STAND  
12 AS A BUFFER BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO ACCUSE SOMEONE  
13 OF A CRIME AND THEN PUTTING THAT PERSON THROUGH THE BURDEN OF  
14 STANDING TRIAL. YOU ACT AS AN INDEPENDENT BODY OF CITIZENS.

15 IN RECENT YEARS, THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM OF THE  
16 INSTITUTION OF THE GRAND JURY. THE CRITICISM GENERALLY IS THE  
17 GRAND JURY ACTS AS RUBBER STAMPS AND APPROVES PROSECUTIONS  
18 THAT ARE BROUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT THOUGHT.

19 INTERESTINGLY ENOUGH, IN MY DISCUSSION WITH  
20 PROSPECTIVE GRAND JURORS, WE HAD ONE FELLOW WHO SAID, "YEAH,  
21 THAT'S THE WAY I THINK IT OUGHT TO BE." WELL, THAT'S NOT THE  
22 WAY IT IS. AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, YOU WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH  
23 GOVERNMENT LAWYERS. THE U.S. ATTORNEY AND THE ASSISTANT U.S.  
24 ATTORNEYS WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH IMPORTANT SERVICES AND HELP  
25 YOU FIND YOUR WAY WHEN YOU'RE CONFRONTED WITH COMPLEX LEGAL

1 MATTERS. IT'S ENTIRELY PROPER THAT YOU SHOULD RECEIVE THE  
2 ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS.

3 BUT AT THE END OF THE DAY, THE DECISION ABOUT  
4 WHETHER A CASE GOES FORWARD AND AN INDICTMENT SHOULD BE  
5 RETURNED IS YOURS AND YOURS ALONE. IF PAST EXPERIENCE IS ANY  
6 INDICATION OF WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE FUTURE, THEN YOU CAN  
7 EXPECT THAT THE U.S. ATTORNEYS THAT WILL APPEAR IN FRONT OF  
8 YOU WILL BE CANDID, THEY'LL BE HONEST, THAT THEY'LL ACT IN  
9 GOOD FAITH IN ALL MATTERS PRESENTED TO YOU.

10 HOWEVER, AS I SAID, ULTIMATELY YOU HAVE TO DEPEND ON  
11 YOUR INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT IN MAKING THE DECISION THAT YOU ARE  
12 CHARGED WITH MAKING AS GRAND JURORS. YOU'RE NOT AN ARM OF THE  
13 U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. YOU'RE NOT AN ARM OF ANY GOVERNMENT  
14 AGENCY. THE GOVERNMENT'S LAWYERS ARE PROSECUTORS, AND YOU'RE  
15 NOT.

16 IF THE FACTS SUGGEST TO YOU THAT YOU SHOULD NOT  
17 INDICT, THEN YOU SHOULD NOT DO SO EVEN IN THE FACE OF  
18 OPPOSITION OR STATEMENTS OR ARGUMENTS FROM ONE OF THE  
19 ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS. YOU SHOULD NOT SURRENDER  
20 AN HONESTLY OR CONSCIOUSLY HELD BELIEF WITHOUT THE WEIGHT OF  
21 THE EVIDENCE AND SIMPLY DEFER TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY. THAT'S  
22 YOUR DECISION TO MAKE.

23 JUST AS YOU MUST MAINTAIN YOUR INDEPENDENCE IN YOUR  
24 DEALINGS WITH GOVERNMENT LAWYERS, YOUR DEALINGS WITH THE COURT  
25 MUST BE ON A FORMAL BASIS, ALSO. IF YOU HAVE A QUESTION FOR

1 THE COURT OR A DESIRE TO MAKE A PRESENTMENT OR A RETURN OF AN  
2 INDICTMENT TO THE COURT, THEN YOU MAY CONTACT ME THROUGH MY  
3 CLERK. YOU'LL BE ABLE TO ASSEMBLE IN THE COURTROOM OFTENTIMES  
4 FOR THESE PURPOSES.

5 LET ME TELL YOU ALSO THAT EACH GRAND JUROR IS  
6 DIRECTED TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO THE COURT ANY ATTEMPT BY  
7 ANYBODY UNDER ANY PRETENSE WHATSOEVER TO ADDRESS YOU OR  
8 CONTACT YOU FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRYING TO GAIN INFORMATION  
9 ABOUT WHAT'S GOING ON IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY. THAT SHOULD  
10 NOT HAPPEN. IF IT DOES HAPPEN, I SHOULD BE INFORMED OF THAT  
11 IMMEDIATELY BY ANY OF YOU, COLLECTIVELY OR INDIVIDUALLY. IF  
12 ANY PERSON CONTACTS YOU OR ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE YOU IN ANY  
13 MANNER IN CARRYING OUT YOUR DUTIES AS A GRAND JUROR, LET ME  
14 KNOW ABOUT IT.

15 LET ME TALK A LITTLE BIT MORE ABOUT THE OBLIGATION  
16 OF SECRECY, WHICH I'VE MENTIONED AND ALLUDED TO. AS I TOLD  
17 YOU BEFORE, THE HALLMARK OF THE GRAND JURY, PARTICULARLY OUR  
18 FEDERAL GRAND JURY, IS THAT IT OPERATES SECRETLY. IT OPERATES  
19 IN SECRECY, AND ITS PROCEEDINGS ARE ENTIRELY SECRET.

20 YOUR PROCEEDINGS AS GRAND JURORS ARE ALWAYS SECRET,  
21 AND THEY MUST REMAIN SECRET PERMANENTLY UNLESS AND UNTIL THE  
22 COURT DETERMINES OTHERWISE. YOU CAN'T RELATE TO YOUR FAMILY,  
23 THE NEWS MEDIA, TELEVISION REPORTERS, OR TO ANYONE WHAT  
24 HAPPENED IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY. IN FACT, TO DO SO IS TO  
25 COMMIT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. YOU COULD BE HELD CRIMINALLY

1 LIABLE FOR REVEALING WHAT OCCURRED IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY.

2 THERE ARE SEVERAL IMPORTANT REASONS WHY WE DEMAND  
3 SECRECY IN THE INSTITUTION OF THE GRAND JURY. FIRST -- AND I  
4 MENTIONED THIS, AND THIS IS OBVIOUS -- THE PREMATURE  
5 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION THAT THE GRAND JURY IS ACTING ON  
6 COULD VERY WELL FRUSTRATE THE ENDS OF JUSTICE IN PARTICULAR  
7 CASES. IT MIGHT GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOMEONE WHO'S ACCUSED  
8 OF A CRIME TO ESCAPE OR BECOME A FUGITIVE OR TO DESTROY  
9 EVIDENCE THAT MIGHT OTHERWISE BE UNCOVERED LATER ON. YOU  
10 DON'T WANT TO DO THAT.

11 IN THE COURSE OF AN INVESTIGATION, IT'S ABSOLUTELY  
12 IMPERATIVE THAT THE INVESTIGATION AND THE FACTS OF THE  
13 INVESTIGATION REMAIN SECRET, AND YOU SHOULD KEEP THAT FOREMOST  
14 IN YOUR MIND. ALSO, IF THE TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS IS  
15 DISCLOSED, THE WITNESS MAY BE SUBJECT TO INTIMIDATION OR  
16 SOMETIMES RETALIATION OR BODILY INJURY BEFORE THE WITNESS IS  
17 ABLE TO TESTIFY. IT IS SOMETHING THAT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT --  
18 IT'S SOMETIMES THE CASE THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL TELL A  
19 WITNESS WHO IS COOPERATING WITH AN INVESTIGATION THAT THEIR  
20 SECRECY IS GUARANTEED. IT SOMETIMES TAKES THAT KIND OF  
21 ASSURANCE FROM THE POLICE OR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS TO GET A  
22 WITNESS TO TELL WHAT THEY KNOW. AND THAT GUARANTEE CAN ONLY  
23 BE SECURED IF YOU MAINTAIN THE OBLIGATION OF SECRECY.

24 THE GRAND JURY IS FORBIDDEN BY LAW FROM DISCLOSING  
25 ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE GRAND JURY PROCESS WHATSOEVER. IT'S

1 ON THE BASIS SOMETIMES OF REPRESENTATIONS LIKE THAT RELUCTANT  
2 WITNESSES DO COME FORWARD. AGAIN, IT UNDERSCORES THE  
3 IMPORTANCE OF SECRECY.

4 AS I'VE ALSO MENTIONED, THE REQUIREMENT OF SECRECY  
5 PROTECTS INNOCENT PEOPLE WHO MAY HAVE COME UNDER  
6 INVESTIGATION, BUT WHO ARE CLEARED BY THE ACTIONS OF THE GRAND  
7 JURY. IT'S A TERRIBLE THING TO BE IMPROPERLY ACCUSED OF A  
8 CRIME. IT'S LIKE A SCARLET LETTER THAT PEOPLE SOMETIMES WEAR  
9 FOREVER. IT'S WORSE IF THE CRIME OR THE ACCUSATION NEVER  
10 BECOMES FORMAL. JUST THE IDEA THAT SOMEONE IS UNDER  
11 INVESTIGATION CAN HAVE DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THAT PERSON  
12 OR HIS OR HER BUSINESS OR HIS OR HER FAMILY. THIS IS ANOTHER  
13 IMPORTANT REASON WHY THE GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS MUST REMAIN  
14 SECRET.

15 IN THE EYES OF SOME PEOPLE, INVESTIGATION BY THE  
16 GRAND JURY ALONE CARRIES WITH IT THE STIGMA OR SUGGESTION OF  
17 GUILT. SO GREAT INJURY CAN BE DONE TO A PERSON'S GOOD NAME  
18 EVEN THOUGH ULTIMATELY YOU DECIDE THAT THERE'S NO EVIDENCE  
19 SUPPORTING AN INDICTMENT OF THE PERSON.

20 TO ENSURE THE SECRECY OF THE GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS,  
21 THE LAW PROVIDES THAT ONLY AUTHORIZED PEOPLE MAY BE IN THE  
22 GRAND JURY ROOM WHILE EVIDENCE IS BEING PRESENTED. AS I'VE  
23 MENTIONED TO YOU NOW SEVERAL TIMES, THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO MAY BE  
24 PRESENT DURING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE GRAND JURY ARE THE GRAND  
25 JURORS THEMSELVES, THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY OR AN ASSISTANT



1 WHO'S PRESENTING THE CASE, A WITNESS WHO IS THEN UNDER  
2 EXAMINATION, A COURT REPORTER, AND AN INTERPRETER, IF  
3 NECESSARY. ALL THE OTHERS EXCEPT THE GRAND JURORS GO OUT  
4 DURING THE DELIBERATION AND VOTING.

5 YOU MAY DISCLOSE TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY WHO IS  
6 ASSISTING THE GRAND JURY CERTAIN INFORMATION. AS I SAID, IF  
7 YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, IF GRAND JURORS HAVE QUESTIONS THAT THEY  
8 WANT ANSWERED, OBVIOUSLY THAT INFORMATION IS TO BE CONVEYED TO  
9 THE U.S. ATTORNEY TO GET THE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

10 BUT YOU SHOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE CONTEXT OF YOUR  
11 DELIBERATIONS OR THE VOTE OF ANY PARTICULAR GRAND JUROR TO  
12 ANYONE, EVEN THE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS, ONCE THE VOTE HAS BEEN  
13 DONE. THAT'S ONLY THE BUSINESS OF THE GRAND JURY. IN OTHER  
14 WORDS, YOU'RE NOT TO INFORM THE GOVERNMENT LAWYER WHO VOTED  
15 ONE WAY ON THE INDICTMENT AND WHO VOTED THE OTHER WAY.

16 LET ME CONCLUDE NOW -- I APPRECIATE YOUR PATIENCE,  
17 AND IT'S BEEN A LONG SESSION THIS MORNING -- BY SAYING THAT  
18 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SERVICE YOU PERFORM IS DEMONSTRATED BY  
19 THE VERY IMPORTANT AND COMPREHENSIVE OATH WHICH YOU TOOK A  
20 SHORT WHILE AGO. IT'S AN OATH THAT IS ROOTED IN OUR HISTORY  
21 AS A COUNTRY. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE BEFORE YOU HAVE TAKEN A  
22 SIMILAR OATH. AND AS GOOD CITIZENS, YOU SHOULD BE PROUD TO  
23 HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO ASSIST IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

24 IT HAS BEEN MY PLEASURE TO MEET YOU. I WOULD BE  
25 HAPPY TO SEE YOU IN THE FUTURE IF THE NEED ARISES. AT THIS

1 POINT, THE U.S. ATTORNEY, MR. ROBINSON, WILL ASSIST YOU IN  
2 FURTHER ORGANIZATION. SO THIS PART OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
3 YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS GRAND JURORS INVOLVING THE COURT IS  
4 OVER.

5 IT MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE TO TAKE A BREAK BEFORE WE GO  
6 ON TO THE NEXT PROCEEDING. I'VE HELD THESE FOLKS FOR A LONG  
7 TIME.

8 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY GREAT PLEASURE TO MEET ALL  
9 OF YOU. GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR GRAND JURY SERVICE. I THINK  
10 YOU'LL FIND IT REWARDING AND INTERESTING AND COMPELLING.

11 --000--  
12  
13  
14

15 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE TESTIMONY  
16 ADDUCED IN THE FOREGOING MATTER IS  
17 A TRUE RECORD OF SAID PROCEEDINGS.  
18  
19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

# **EXHIBIT B**

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
3  
4

5 IN RE: THE IMPANELMENT )  
6 OF GRAND JURY PANELS 07-1 AND )  
7 07-2 )  
8 )  
9 )  
10 )

11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS  
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
13

14 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
15 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2007  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

21 COURT REPORTER:  
22

EVA OEMICK  
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER  
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE  
940 FRONT STREET, STE. 2190  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101  
TEL: (619) 615-3103  
23  
24  
25

1 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2007-10:45 A.M.

2 MR. HAMRICK: YOU AND EACH OF YOU DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR  
3 OR AFFIRM THAT YOU WILL GIVE TRUE ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS  
4 THAT WILL BE PUT TO YOU TOUCHING ON YOUR QUALIFICATION TO  
5 SERVE AS A GRAND JUROR DURING THIS SESSION OF COURT, SO HELP  
6 YOU?

7 (ALL GRAND JURORS RESPOND AFFIRMATIVELY)

8 MR. HAMRICK: THANK YOU. PLEASE BE SEATED AND COME  
9 TO ORDER.

10 THE COURT: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GOOD MORNING AND  
11 WELCOME TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN  
12 DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. YOU'RE HERE TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH  
13 OUR EFFORT TO IMPANEL GRAND JURIES. I KNOW ALL OF YOU HAVE  
14 SEEN THE FILM ABOUT THE FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY. I'M GOING  
15 TO TALK A LITTLE BIT MORE ABOUT THAT LATER IN MY REMARKS AND  
16 MY INTERACTIONS WITH YOU TODAY.

17 WE'RE ESSENTIALLY LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN FAIRLY  
18 AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY EVALUATE A SET OF FACTS AND MAKE AN  
19 IMPORTANT DECISION ABOUT WHETHER CASES SHOULD MOVE FORWARD TO  
20 TRIAL. THAT'S THE FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY. YOU'RE TO WEED  
21 OUT THE GROUNDLESS CHARGES FROM THOSE THAT HAVE MERIT,  
22 ALTHOUGH ACKNOWLEDGING THAT YOU'RE NOT MAKING A FINAL DECISION  
23 ON WHETHER A PERSON IS GUILTY OR NOT OF A CRIMINAL CHARGE.  
24 BUT THE IDEA OF PUTTING A PERSON THROUGH A TRIAL OF ITSELF IS  
25 A SIGNIFICANT RESPONSIBILITY, AND THAT'S THE RESPONSIBILITY

COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

1 THAT WE CALL ON YOU TO FULFILL.

2 MY NAME IS LARRY BURNS. I'M THE JURY JUDGE. I'LL  
3 TELL YOU A LITTLE BIT ABOUT OUR COURT.

4 WE HAVE 12 ACTIVE JUDGES HERE NOW AND FIVE SENIOR  
5 JUDGES. WHEN A FEDERAL JUDGE TURNS 65 AND ASSUMING THEIR AGE  
6 AND THEIR YEARS OF SERVICE ADD UP TO 80, THEY CAN GO SENIOR  
7 AND WORK A REDUCED CASELOAD. BUT OUR SENIORS IN OUR VERY BUSY  
8 DISTRICT WORK VERY, VERY HARD.

9 EACH OF US, EACH OF OUR JUDGES HERE, WAS APPOINTED  
10 BY ONE OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CONFIRMED BY  
11 THE SENATE. WE HAVE A VERY BUSY, ACTIVE DISTRICT HERE. OUR  
12 PROXIMITY TO THE BORDER GIVES US LOTS OF CASES. I THINK IF  
13 YOU SERVE ON THE GRAND JURY OR IF YOU'VE BEEN HERE BEFORE  
14 SERVING AS A TRIAL JUROR, YOU'RE AWARE THAT PEOPLE TRY TO  
15 BRING THE STRANGEST THINGS ACROSS THE BORDER, A LOT OF WHICH  
16 ARE PROHIBITED; PEOPLE, DRUGS, PARROTS, KNOCK-OFF CALVIN KLEIN  
17 JEANS. ALL THOSE THINGS ARE NOW IMPLICATED BY THE FEDERAL  
18 LAWS.

19 LET ME INTRODUCE THE CLERK OF OUR COURT,  
20 MR. HAMRICK. HE'S THE THAT CALLED COURT TO ORDER.

21 WE ALSO HAVE SOME REPRESENTATIVES HERE FROM THE  
22 UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. THEY WORK VERY CLOSELY WITH  
23 THE GRAND JURY. THEY'RE THE ONES THAT DECIDE, IN THE FIRST  
24 INSTANCE, WHETHER A CASE SHOULD BE BROUGHT. IT'S SUBJECT TO  
25 THE APPROVAL OF THE GRAND JURY THAT THE CASE CAN GO FORWARD.

COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

1 IF YOU'RE CHOSEN AS A GRAND JUROR, YOU'RE GOING TO  
2 BE HEARING, BY AND LARGE, CASES PRESENTED BY THE ASSISTANT  
3 UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS WHO WORK IN OUR DISTRICT.

4 REPRESENTING THAT OFFICE IS MR. TODD ROBINSON. HE'S  
5 A VERY FINE LAWYER. I'VE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS. HE'S A FINE  
6 TRIAL LAWYER, VERY SMART FELLOW.

7 AND [REDACTED] WHO'S BEEN WITH THE U.S.  
8 ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR SOME TIME, ALSO, SHE'S THE GRAND JURY  
9 ASSISTANT. YOU'LL BE GETTING TO KNOW HER IN WORKING WITH HER.

10 AND THEN WHOSE [REDACTED] OUR JURY  
11 ADMINISTRATOR.

12 AND THEN FINALLY I THINK MOST OF YOU HAVE MET [REDACTED]  
13 [REDACTED] SHE'S OUR JURY CLERK.

14 AND THEN THIS YOUNG WOMAN HERE, EVA OEMICK, SHE'S MY  
15 COURT REPORTER. YOU'LL SEE HER OCCASIONALLY WHEN YOU COME  
16 DOWN TO RETURN GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS. AFTER YOU DECIDE WHICH  
17 CASES SHOULD GO FORWARD, USUALLY THE FOREPERSON OR THE DEPUTY  
18 FOREPERSON WILL COME DOWN. SOMETIMES TO MY COURT; SOMETIMES  
19 TO OTHERS. BUT THAT'S A REPORTED PROCEEDING.

20 SO WE'RE GLAD TO HAVE YOU HERE TODAY. THIS IS  
21 IMPORTANT SERVICE, AND WE APPRECIATE YOU BEING HERE. THE MOST  
22 FAMILIAR RESPONSE I GET FROM FOLKS CALLED IN FOR JURY SERVICE  
23 OR GRAND JURY SERVICE IS "I WISH I WAS SOMEWHERE ELSE."

24 AND I UNDERSTAND THE SENTIMENT. WE ALL LEAD VERY  
25 BUSY LIVES. THIS IS REALLY IMPORTANT SERVICE. IT'S LIKE

1 TRIAL JURY SERVICE. I TELL OUR TRIAL JURORS THAT IF YOU WERE  
2 IN THE POSITION OF A DEFENDANT IN A CASE OR A PLAINTIFF IN A  
3 CIVIL CASE OR EVEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,  
4 MR. ROBINSON'S POSITION, YOU'D WANT THE CASE TO BE DECIDED BY  
5 PEOPLE WHO HAVE A STAKE IN THE COMMUNITY, PEOPLE WHO ARE  
6 FAIR-MINDED, PEOPLE WHO ARE CONSCIENTIOUS. THAT'S WHAT OUR  
7 JURY SYSTEM IS ABOUT. OUR GRAND JURY SYSTEM DEPENDS ON THAT  
8 AS WELL. WE WANT FAIR-MINDED PEOPLE TO MAKE THESE VERY  
9 IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

10 SO WHILE I ACKNOWLEDGE AND I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU  
11 LEAD VERY BUSY LIVES, WE APPRECIATE THE COMMITMENT THAT YOU  
12 MAKE. OUR SYSTEM DEPENDS ON IT. AT SOME POINT, IF YOU COUNT  
13 ON THE SYSTEM TO GIVE YOU JUSTICE, THEN YOU MUST BE PREPARED  
14 TO MAKE THIS KIND OF COMMITMENT WHEN CALLED UPON TO DO IT. SO  
15 AGAIN, I APPRECIATE YOU BEING HERE.

16 THAT SAID, WE'VE TRIED TO SCREEN THOSE PEOPLE  
17 PREVIOUSLY WHO, IN THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES, TOLD US THAT THEY HAD  
18 INSURMOUNTABLE PROBLEMS THAT WOULD PREVENT THEM FROM SERVING.  
19 MY EXPERIENCE IS THAT BETWEEN THE TIME WE GET THE  
20 QUESTIONNAIRES AND THE SESSION TODAY, THE SESSION WHERE WE  
21 ACTUALLY SPEAK TO PEOPLE PERSONALLY, THAT SOMETIMES THERE'S  
22 SOME ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS THAT ARISE THAT WEREN'T FORESEEN AND  
23 WEREN'T KNOWN AT THE TIME ALL OF YOU FILLED OUT THE  
24 QUESTIONNAIRES.

25 MADAM CLERK, IF YOU'LL CALL THE FIRST 23 NAMES.



1 THE CLERK: THIS IS THE PANEL 07-1, THE WEDNESDAY  
2 PANEL.

3 [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED]

5 [REDACTED]

6 THE NEXT NAME HAS BEEN EXCUSED. I'LL DRAW A NEW  
7 NAME.

8 NO. [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED]

12 [REDACTED]

13 THE NEXT NAME HAS BEEN EXCUSED. I'LL DRAW ANOTHER  
14 NAME RANDOMLY.

15 NO. [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]

COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

1

2

3

4

5

THE COURT: GOOD MORNING AGAIN.

6

7

YOU HAVE A COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE  
WITH THE BASIC BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

8

WOULD YOU TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF, PLEASE.

9

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY MAKE [REDACTED] I  
LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A TEACHER. MY WIFE IS A [REDACTED] I HAVE  
ONE ADULT CHILD. HE'S [REDACTED] I HAD  
SOME EXPERIENCE IN THE STATE COURT. I WAS IN A TRIAL IN  
NOVEMBER OR OCTOBER. YES, I CAN BE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL.

14

THE COURT: WHERE DO YOU TEACH?

15

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] SCHOOL DISTRICT.

16

THE COURT: WHAT IS YOUR DISCIPLINE?

17

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: LANGUAGE, ARTS, SOCIAL  
STUDIES.

19

THE COURT: I HAVE TWO SONS WHO [REDACTED]

20

[REDACTED] I DON'T LIVE IN [REDACTED] ANYMORE. I LIVED  
THERE 24 YEARS. AND AS SOON AS THE YOUNGEST ONE GRADUATED,  
TWO WEEKS LATER I MOVED CLOSER TO DOWNTOWN BECAUSE THE DRIVE  
[REDACTED] WAS KILLING ME.

24

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN A TEACHER?

25

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I STARTED AT [REDACTED] AND

COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

1 I'VE BEEN AT [REDACTED] FOR 15 YEARS.

2 THE COURT: NICE TO HAVE YOU.

3 THERE'S A DIFFERENCE, OF COURSE, BETWEEN THE  
4 FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY AND THE FUNCTION OF THE TRIAL JURY.  
5 HERE THE STANDARD OF PROOF IS NOT PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE  
6 DOUBT BECAUSE THE GRAND JURY IS NOT MAKING AN ULTIMATE  
7 DECISION ABOUT WHETHER SOMEONE IS GUILTY OR NOT OF THE CHARGE.  
8 INSTEAD, THE GRAND JURY IS DETERMINING REALLY TWO FACTORS:

9 "DO WE HAVE A REASONABLE -- COLLECTIVELY, DO WE HAVE A  
10 REASONABLE BELIEF THAT A CRIME WAS COMMITTED? AND SECOND, DO  
11 WE HAVE A REASONABLE BELIEF THAT THE PERSON THAT THEY PROPOSE  
12 THAT WE INDICT COMMITTED THE CRIME?"

13 IF THE ANSWER IS "YES" TO BOTH OF THOSE, THEN THE  
14 CASE SHOULD MOVER FORWARD. IF THE ANSWER TO EITHER OF THE  
15 QUESTIONS IS "NO," THEN THE GRAND JURY SHOULD HESITATE AND NOT  
16 INDICT.

17 YOU UNDERSTAND THAT LEGAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAND  
18 JURY FUNCTION AND TRIAL JURY FUNCTION?

19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, I DO.

20 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED] I APPRECIATE  
21 YOUR ANSWERS.

22 [REDACTED] TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF.

23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
24 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A MANAGER OF IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR A  
25 SOFTWARE COMPANY. I'M NOT MARRIED. I HAVE NO CHILDREN. I'VE

1 SERVED AS A FEDERAL GRAND JUROR IN '99, I BELIEVE.

2 THE COURT: HERE IN THIS DISTRICT?

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

4 THE COURT: YOU'RE A VETERAN. YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT  
5 THIS PROCESS.

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: CORRECT.

7 YES, I CAN FAIR.

8 THE COURT: ARE YOU UP TO THE TASK?

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

10 THE COURT: I THINK IT MIGHT BE INTERESTING TO THE  
11 OTHER ASSEMBLED PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ON A GRAND JURY  
12 BEFORE, DID YOU ENJOY YOUR PRIOR SERVICE?

13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I DID.

14 THE COURT: INTERESTING? LEARNED A LOT OF THINGS?

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

16 THE COURT: MOST PEOPLE WHO'VE SERVED ON THE GRAND  
17 JURY TELL ME IT'S ONE OF THE BEST LEARNING EXPERIENCES OF  
18 THEIR LIFE. THEY MEET INTERESTING PEOPLE. THEY DEAL WITH  
19 INTERESTING ISSUES.

20 THANK YOU. I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS. WELCOME  
21 BACK.

22 [REDACTED]  
23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] I LIVE IN [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED] I'M A REGISTERED NURSE. I'M MARRIED,  
25 AND MY HUSBAND IS A [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILD

1 WHO'S IN HIS [REDACTED] I HAVE  
2 EXPERIENCE AS A TRIAL JUROR IN MY MID-20'S. I COULD BE FAIR  
3 IF SELECTED FOR A GRAND JURY.

4 THE COURT: YOU WERE IN YOUR MID-20'S OR YOU'VE  
5 HEARD 25 CASES?

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WAS IN MY MID-20'S. A LONG  
7 TIME AGO.

8 THE COURT: I ASKED [REDACTED] ABOUT THE  
9 DIFFERENCE. ALL OF YOU, OF COURSE, HAVE SEEN THE ORIENTATION  
10 TAPE ABOUT THE FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

11 YOU APPRECIATE THE DIFFERENCE IN THE FUNCTION  
12 BETWEEN THE TWO ENTITIES, TRIAL JURIES AND GRAND JURIES?

13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

14 THE COURT: YOU CAN CONSCIENTIOUSLY FULFILL THE JOB  
15 OF BEING A GRAND JUROR SHOULD YOU BE ACCEPTED TO SIT ON THIS  
16 PANEL?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, I CAN.

18 THE COURT: [REDACTED] GOOD MORNING.

19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: GOOD MORNING.

20 MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M  
21 RETIRED NOW SINCE JUNE OF LAST YEAR. I WAS A PRINCIPAL  
22 RESEARCH TECHNICIAN FOR [REDACTED] I'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR  
23 [REDACTED] YEARS. MY WIFE IS A [REDACTED] WE DON'T HAVE ANY  
24 CHILDREN. AND I WAS ON A CIVIL REAL ESTATE TRIAL FOR A COUPLE  
25 OF WEEKS MAYBE 10 OR 12 YEARS AGO. AND I CAN BE FAIR.

1 THE COURT: [REDACTED] AS YOU'VE HEARD ME ALLUDE TO,  
2 THE GRAND JURY FUNCTION IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE'S ENOUGH  
3 EVIDENCE FOR A CASE TO GO FORWARD FOR A FULL-BLOWN TRIAL.  
4 THAT'S A PRELIMINARY DECISION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS,  
5 BUT IT'S AN IMPORTANT DECISION. SOMETIMES THE POWER TO CHARGE  
6 SOMEBODY TO BRING AN INDICTMENT AGAINST SOMEBODY IS THE POWER  
7 TO RUIN SOMEBODY.

8 SO WE WANT YOU TO LOOK AT THE CASES CAREFULLY AND  
9 ANSWER THE TWO QUESTIONS THAT I MENTIONED TO [REDACTED]  
10 "DO I HAVE A REASONABLE BELIEF THAT A FEDERAL CRIME WAS  
11 COMMITTED? AND DO I HAVE A REASONABLE BELIEF, BASED ON THE  
12 PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE SO FAR, THAT THIS PERSON THEY WANT ME  
13 TO INDICT HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THAT, EITHER COMMITTED IT  
14 OR HELPED IN THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME?"

15 CAN YOU MAKE DECISIONS SUCH AS THAT IF YOU WERE  
16 IMPANELED AS A GRAND JUROR HERE?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

18 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

19 [REDACTED] GOOD MORNING.

20 TELL US ABOUT YOURSELF.

21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M [REDACTED] I LIVE IN  
22 [REDACTED] I WORK AS A SPEECH PATHOLOGIST. I'M NOT MARRIED. I  
23 DON'T HAVE ADULT CHILDREN. I'VE BEEN ON THREE TRIAL JURIES  
24 ACROSS THE STREET.

25 THE COURT: WHAT WAS YOUR MOST RECENT TRIAL JURY

1 SERVICE, HOW LONG AGO?

2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: IN THE '80S.

3 AND I COULD BE A FAIR JUROR.

4 THE COURT: YOU MAKE THAT STATEMENT MINDFUL OF THE  
5 QUESTIONS THAT I'VE PUT TO THE OTHER PROSPECTIVE GRAND JURORS?

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

7 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED] GOOD MORNING.

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I

10 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A PRINCIPAL FOR AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

11 I'M MARRIED, AND MY SPOUSE [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT

12 [REDACTED] SHE IS [REDACTED] I'VE SERVED AS A TRIAL JUROR

13 IN THE STATE COURT IN THE '80S. AND YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

14 THE COURT: DOES YOUR [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES. SHE'S [REDACTED] Y.

17 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

18 WHAT IS THE NATURE OF HER [REDACTED]? DOES SHE [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]? [REDACTED]

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED]

21 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE

24 [REDACTED] I WORK FOR THE POST OFFICE. I'M MARRIED. MY

25 HUSBAND'S [REDACTED] MY [REDACTED] I ONLY HAVE [REDACTED] AND HE

1 WORKS FOR THE [REDACTED] I HAVE NO EXPERIENCE. YES, I CAN  
2 BE FAIR.

3 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]  
4 [REDACTED]

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
6 IN S [REDACTED] I'M A NURSE. I'M MARRIED TO [REDACTED]  
7 I HAVE [REDACTED] CHILDREN, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AND I'VE NEVER HAD ANY  
8 EXPERIENCE AS A TRIAL JUROR.

9 THE COURT: YOU WATCHED OUR ORIENTATION FILM THIS  
10 MORNING AND HAVE IN MIND THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE FUNCTION  
11 OF THE GRAND JURY AND THE FUNCTION OF THE TRIAL JURY?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

13 THE COURT: YOU'RE PREPARED TO SERVE THE FUNCTION OF  
14 A GRAND JUROR?

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'LL TRY.

16 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]  
17 [REDACTED]

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: HI. MY NAME IS [REDACTED]  
19 I LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A SERVICE FOR THE SOCIAL SECURITY  
20 ADMINISTRATION. I'M NOT MARRIED, BUT I'LL BE GETTING MARRIED  
21 IN APRIL. I DON'T HAVE ANY CHILDREN. I DON'T HAVE ANY  
22 EXPERIENCE AS A TRIAL JUROR. AND YES, I WILL BE FAIR.

23 THE COURT: [REDACTED] THANK YOU.  
24 [REDACTED]

25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I



1 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A SYSTEMS ANALYST FOR A LARGE  
2 PUBLISHING COMPANY. MY WIFE IS AN [REDACTED]  
3 [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] CHILDREN THAT THINK THEY'RE ADULTS, BUT  
4 THE OLDEST IS REALLY [REDACTED] I'VE BEEN ON THREE SUPERIOR COURT  
5 TRIALS. AND I'M SURE I CAN FAIR AS A GRAND JUROR.

6 THE COURT: [REDACTED] THE PRESENTATION OF  
7 EVIDENCE TO THE GRAND JURY IS NECESSARILY ONE-SIDED. THAT'S  
8 WHAT THE SYSTEM CONTEMPLATES. YOU'RE GOING TO BE HEARING ONLY  
9 FROM THE PROSECUTOR. THE PROSECUTOR IS GOING TO BE PRESENTING  
10 EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED CHARGE.

11 THERE'S A LATER OPPORTUNITY, IF AN INDICTMENT IS  
12 RETURNED, FOR THE PERSON TO DEFEND HIMSELF OR HERSELF AND  
13 PRESENT HIS OR HER SIDE OF THE CASE, CONFRONT THE ACCUSERS AND  
14 THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM.

15 BUT I WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU'RE PREPARED FOR  
16 THAT SITUATION; THAT YOU'RE GOING TO BE HEARING JUST ONE SIDE,  
17 AND YOU'RE GOING TO BE ASKED TO MAKE A DECISION BASED ON THE  
18 PROSECUTOR'S EVIDENCE ALONE.

19 YOU'RE PREPARED FOR THAT; RIGHT?

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I UNDERSTAND THAT.

21 THE COURT: THAT'S ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL  
22 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FULL ADVERSARY SYSTEM OF A JURY TRIAL  
23 AND THEN OUR GRAND JURY PROCEEDING.

24 NOW, HAVING TOLD YOU THAT, MY EXPERIENCE IS THAT THE  
25 PROSECUTORS DON'T PLAY HIDE-THE-BALL. IF THERE'S SOMETHING

1 ADVERSE OR THAT CUTS AGAINST THE CHARGE, YOU'LL BE INFORMED OF  
2 THAT. THEY HAVE A DUTY TO DO THAT.

3 BUT THAT'S NOT TO SAY THAT EVERY CHARGE WILL PASS  
4 MUSTER. THAT'S UP TO YOU AND YOUR FELLOW GRAND JURORS.

5 UNDERSTANDING THAT THAT'S THE TASK OF THE GRAND  
6 JURY, I TAKE IT YOU'RE UP TO IT?

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I BELIEVE SO.

8 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

9 [REDACTED]  
10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED]  
11 I LIVE IN SAN DIEGO IN THE MISSION HILLS AREA. I'M RETIRED.  
12 I WAS A CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER. I'M SINGLE. NO CHILDREN.  
13 I'VE BEEN CALLED FOR JURY SERVICE A NUMBER OF TIMES, BUT I'VE  
14 NEVER ACTUALLY BEEN SELECTED AS A JUROR. CAN I BE FAIR? I'LL  
15 TRY. BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE WORK THAT I DID, I HAVE  
16 SOME FAIRLY STRONG OPINIONS ABOUT SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO COME  
17 INTO THE LEGAL SYSTEM. BUT I WOULD TRY TO WORK WITH THAT.

18 THE COURT: WE'RE ALL PRODUCTS OF OUR EXPERIENCE.  
19 WE'RE NOT GOING TO TRY TO DISABUSE YOU OF EXPERIENCES OR  
20 JUDGMENTS THAT YOU HAVE. WHAT WE ASK IS THAT YOU NOT ALLOW  
21 THOSE TO CONTROL INVARIABLY THE OUTCOME OF THE CASES COMING IN  
22 FRONT OF YOU; THAT YOU LOOK AT THE CASES FRESH, YOU EVALUATE  
23 THE CIRCUMSTANCES, LISTEN TO THE WITNESS TESTIMONY, AND THEN  
24 MAKE AN INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.

25 DO YOU THINK YOU CAN DO THAT?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'LL DO MY BEST.

2 THE COURT: IS THERE A CERTAIN CATEGORY OF CASE THAT  
3 YOU THINK MIGHT BE TROUBLESOME FOR YOU TO SIT ON THAT YOU'D BE  
4 INSTINCTIVELY TILTING ONE WAY IN FAVOR OF INDICTMENT OR THE  
5 OTHER WAY AGAINST INDICTING JUST BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE  
6 CASE?

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: WELL, I HAVE SOME FAIRLY STRONG  
8 FEELINGS REGARDING DRUG CASES. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY  
9 DRUGS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ILLEGAL, AND I THINK WE'RE SPENDING  
10 A LOT OF TIME AND ENERGY PERSECUTING AND PROSECUTING CASES  
11 WHERE RESOURCES SHOULD BE DIRECTED IN OTHER AREAS.

12 I ALSO HAVE STRONG FEELINGS ABOUT IMMIGRATION CASES.  
13 AGAIN, I THINK WE'RE SPENDING A LOT OF TIME PERSECUTING PEOPLE  
14 THAT WE SHOULD NOT BE.

15 THE COURT: WELL, LET ME TELL YOU, YOU'VE HIT ON THE  
16 TWO TYPES OF CASES THAT ARE REALLY KIND OF THE STAPLE OF THE  
17 WORK WE DO HERE IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. AS I  
18 MENTIONED IN MY INITIAL REMARKS, OUR PROXIMITY TO THE BORDER  
19 KIND OF MAKES US A FUNNEL FOR BOTH DRUG CASES AND IMMIGRATION  
20 CASES. YOU'RE GOING TO BE HEARING THOSE CASES I CAN TELL YOU  
21 FOR SURE. JUST AS DAY FOLLOWS NIGHT, YOU'RE HEAR CASES LIKE  
22 THAT.

23 NOW, THE QUESTION IS CAN YOU FAIRLY EVALUATE THOSE  
24 CASES? JUST AS THE DEFENDANT ULTIMATELY IS ENTITLED TO A FAIR  
25 TRIAL AND THE PERSON THAT'S ACCUSED IS ENTITLED TO A FAIR

1 APPRAISAL OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE CASE THAT'S IN FRONT OF YOU,  
2 SO, TOO, IS THE UNITED STATES ENTITLED TO A FAIR JUDGMENT. IF  
3 THERE'S PROBABLE CAUSE, THEN THE CASE SHOULD GO FORWARD. I  
4 WOULDN'T WANT YOU TO SAY, "WELL, YEAH, THERE'S PROBABLE CAUSE.  
5 BUT I STILL DON'T LIKE WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS DOING. I  
6 DISAGREE WITH THESE LAWS, SO I'M NOT GOING TO VOTE FOR IT TO  
7 GO FORWARD." IF THAT'S YOUR FRAME OF MIND, THEN PROBABLY YOU  
8 SHOULDN'T SERVE. ONLY YOU CAN TELL ME THAT.

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: WELL, I THINK I MAY FALL IN THAT  
10 CATEGORY.

11 THE COURT: IN THE LATTER CATEGORY?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

13 THE COURT: WHERE IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO  
14 SUPPORT A CHARGE EVEN IF YOU THOUGHT THE EVIDENCE WARRANTED  
15 IT?

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

17 THE COURT: I'M GOING TO EXCUSE YOU, THEN. I  
18 APPRECIATE YOUR HONEST ANSWERS.

19 THE COURT: [REDACTED] DO YOU WANT TO PICK A REPLACEMENT  
20 AT THIS POINT?

21 THE CLERK: YES, SIR.

22 JUROR NO. [REDACTED]

23 THE COURT: LET ME GIVE YOU A MINUTE TO GET A COPY  
24 OF THE SHEET. TAKE A LOOK AT IT. I THINK WE KNOW WHO YOU  
25 ARE.

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[REDACTED]  
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: CORRECT.

I LIVE IN [REDACTED] MY HUSBAND AND I HAVE OUR OWN  
BUSINESS. WE ARE ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING COMPONENTS FOR  
[REDACTED] WE'VE BEEN IN BUSINESS ABOUT [REDACTED]  
YEARS NOW. WE'RE DOING REALLY WELL. HE FREAKED OUT WHEN HE  
TOLD ME I SHOULD JUST TELL YOU I SEE GUILTY PEOPLE.

THE COURT: OH, I SAY THROUGH THE PHONY EXCUSES.  
YOU THINK OTHERS HAVEN'T TRIED THAT BEFORE.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M SURE THEY HAVE.

WE'VE BEEN MARRIED 31 YEARS. I HAVE TWO ADULT  
CHILDREN. ONE'S A [REDACTED] AND THE OTHER ONE'S A [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] STUDENT AT [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] IT'S MY FIRST COURT  
APPEARANCE. AND I THINK I CAN BE FAIR.

THE COURT: I THINK YOU'LL ACTUALLY ENJOY IT, AND I  
HOPE YOU'LL BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE YOUR WORK SCHEDULE HELPING  
YOUR HUSBAND WITH THAT.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M KIND OF CONCERNED ABOUT OUR  
SCHEDULE.

THE COURT: MOST PEOPLE FIND A WAY TO WORK IT OUT.  
WE HEAR OFTEN "WELL, I'M SELF-EMPLOYED. THIS IS GOING TO BE A  
TREMENDOUS FINANCIAL BURDEN."

HERE'S WHAT I'M BUFFETED BY AS THE PERSON CHARGED  
WITH MAKING THE DECISIONS: THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES THAT  
JURIES, TRIAL JURIES AND GRAND JURIES, BE DRAWN FROM A FAIR

1 AND ACCURATE CROSS-SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY. AND WHAT THE  
2 COURTS HAVE SAID OVER THE YEARS IS NO GROUP IS AUTOMATICALLY  
3 EXCLUDED. YOU'VE GOT TO LOOK AT EVERYBODY. AND THE EXCUSES  
4 HAVE TO BE ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS.

5 AS YOU CAN IMAGINE, IF I EXCUSED EVERYONE WHO HAD  
6 FINANCIAL HARDSHIP OR WAS SELF-EMPLOYED, THEN WE WOULD SKEW  
7 OUR JURY POOLS. WE WOULD HAVE WHOLE SEGMENTS OF OUR COMMUNITY  
8 HERE THAT WERE NOT REPRESENTED, AND THAT WOULDN'T BE  
9 CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

10 AND SO I'M THE GUY AT THE FLOODGATE WITH THE BIG  
11 WHEEL TRYING TO TURN IT AND MAKE THE DECISIONS. I SAY THAT  
12 RELUCTANTLY BECAUSE I'M NOT UNMINDFUL AT ALL OF THE BURDEN IT  
13 PLACES ON NOT ONLY SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE, BUT PEOPLE WITH  
14 REGULAR FULL-TIME JOBS THAT ARE GOING TO BE AWAY FOR A PERIOD  
15 OF TIME.

16 WE DO APPRECIATE YOUR SERVICE. IT'S IMPORTANT  
17 SERVICE. YOU SAY THIS IS YOUR FIRST TIME HERE. IF YOU WERE  
18 EVER HERE IN SOME OTHER CAPACITY, WITH LITIGATION OF SOME  
19 TYPE, WHETHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL, YOU WOULD WANT CONSCIENTIOUS  
20 PEOPLE FROM THE COMMUNITY. THAT'S THE GUARANTEE THAT WE TRY  
21 TO GIVE; IS THAT "WE'RE GOING TO GIVE YOU A JUST DECISION, AND  
22 IT WILL BE A JURY OF YOUR PEERS, PEOPLE JUST LIKE YOU FROM OUR  
23 COMMUNITY WHO WILL MAKE THE DECISION. WE CAN'T CONTINUE TO  
24 GIVE THAT GUARANTEE UNLESS WE HAVE PEOPLE WILLING TO SERVE.

25 I THANK YOU. I APPRECIATE THE SACRIFICE. WELCOME.

1 WE'RE GLAD TO HAVE YOU.

2 [REDACTED]

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I

4 LIVE IN [REDACTED] AND I'M A JANITOR. I'M MARRIED. MY

5 WIFE IS A [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILDREN. MY

6 [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] MY [REDACTED] IS

7 WORKING [REDACTED] AN [REDACTED]

8 AND I HAVE ONCE BEEN A TRIAL JUROR ABOUT 15 YEARS AGO.

9 THE COURT: CRIMINAL OR CIVIL?

10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: CIVIL CASE.

11 AND I COULD BE FAIR.

12 THE COURT: YOU MAKE THAT STATEMENT MINDFUL OF THE

13 QUESTIONS I'VE PUT TO OTHERS AND THE ANSWERS THAT THEY'VE

14 GIVEN?

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

16 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

17 [REDACTED]

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] I LIVE IN

19 [REDACTED] I'M AN ENGINEER FOR THE [REDACTED] I

20 INSTALL AND MAINTAIN [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED] I'M NOT MARRIED. I HAVE NO CHILDREN.

22 I HAVE NOT SERVED ON A JURY BEFORE.

23 THE COURT: ANY TYPE OF JURY?

24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: ANY TYPE OF JURY.

25 I HOPE I CAN BE FAIR.

1 THE COURT: I THINK YOU CAN BE FAIR.

2 THE QUESTION IS JUST A TIME PROBLEM; RIGHT?

3 THE DEFENDANT: YES, SIR.

4 THE COURT: DOESN'T HAVE TO DO WITH FAIRLY --

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO, SIR.

6 THE COURT: I SPOKE TO YOU AT SIDEBAR ABOUT THAT.

7 IF IT BECOMES A PROBLEM, WE CAN DEAL WITH IT. I'LL REVISIT IT  
8 AT SOME LATER TIME.

9 BUT I THINK THE EXPLANATION I GAVE TO [REDACTED] ALSO  
10 WOULD APPLY IN YOUR CASE. I CAN'T JUST SUMMARILY SAY, "WELL,  
11 THIS FELLOW'S GOT A TIME PROBLEM, SO WE'VE GOT TO LET HIM GO."

12 WHERE'S YOUR DUTY STATION HERE? WHERE'S YOUR  
13 WORKPLACE?

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: IN [REDACTED]

15 THE COURT: [REDACTED] THANK YOU. I APPRECIATE  
16 YOUR ANSWERS.

17 [REDACTED]

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I

19 LIVE IN [REDACTED]. I'M A STATISTICIAN AT [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED] I'M SEPARATED RIGHT NOW. I HAVE TWO [REDACTED]

21 CHILDREN. I'VE BEEN ON A TRIAL JURY ON A CRIMINAL CASE AT THE  
22 SUPERIOR COURT ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. AND I CAN BE FAIR.

23 THE COURT: YOU WATCHED THE FILM AND APPRECIATE THE  
24 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FUNCTION OF THE GRAND JURY AND THEN  
25 WHAT A CRIMINAL TRIAL JURY DOES?



1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

2 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

3 I'M NOT GOING TO MAKE ANY JOKES ABOUT [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED]

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
6 LIVE IN [REDACTED] JUST EAST OF HERE. I'M A PROJECT  
7 MANAGER FOR THE CITY OF [REDACTED]  
8 [REDACTED] I'M MARRIED. MY WIFE'S A [REDACTED], BUT  
9 SHE'S ON LEAVE RIGHT NOW RAISING [REDACTED] KIDS, [REDACTED] AND  
10 [REDACTED] MONTHS. SO THEY'RE NOT ADULTS. I HAVE NO EXPERIENCE  
11 SERVING ON ANY JURY OF ANY TYPE. I'VE BEEN SUMMONED. I'VE  
12 BEEN EXCUSED FROM ONE OR TWO. I'VE SIMPLY NOT BEEN CALLED FOR  
13 OTHERS. I BELIEVE I CAN BE FAIR.

14 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

15 [REDACTED]

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] I LIVE IN THE  
17 COMMUNITY OF [REDACTED] I DRIVE A SCHOOL FOR THE [REDACTED]  
18 [REDACTED] SCHOOL DISTRICT. MY WIFE IS A [REDACTED]  
19 [REDACTED] I HAVE TWO [REDACTED] CHILDREN. ONE'S A [REDACTED]  
20 [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] BACK IN [REDACTED] MY OTHER SON  
21 WORKS AS A [REDACTED]

22 THE COURT: HOW LONG HAVE YOU DRIVEN A SCHOOL BUS UP  
23 IN THE [REDACTED]

24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THREE YEARS NOW. ACTUALLY, I'VE  
25 ONLY HAD TO DRIVE UP TO [REDACTED] WITH A BUS FOR ABOUT THREE

1 MONTHS. MOST OF MY STUFF HAS BEEN IN THE [REDACTED]  
2 AREA. NOW I'M OVER BY [REDACTED] DRIVING. I DRIVE  
3 SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN.

4 THE COURT: IT'S BEEN A WHILE SINCE MY KIDS WERE  
5 SMALL. I TOOK THEM TO SNOW.

6 [REDACTED] IS UP IN THE MOUNTAINS; RIGHT?

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: JUST ABOVE [REDACTED] WHERE THE  
8 FIRE WAS.

9 THE COURT: OH. I'M THINKING WAY FARTHER EAST AND  
10 COLDER THAN [REDACTED]

11 YOU'RE NOT DRIVING OUT IN THE SNOW DURING THE  
12 WINTER, ARE YOU?

13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NONE OF THE [REDACTED]  
14 SCHOOLS.

15 AND I'VE NEVER BEEN ON A JURY AT ALL. I THINK I CAN  
16 DO ALL THIS.

17 THE COURT: YOU HAVE NO RESERVATION ABOUT YOUR  
18 ABILITY TO BE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL AND LOOK AT THE EVIDENCE AND  
19 PERFORM THE FUNCTION THAT THE GRAND JURY PERFORMS.

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO, SIR.

21 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
23 IN [REDACTED] I WORK AS A SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST. I'M AT THE  
24 [REDACTED] SCHOOL DISTRICT. I AM MARRIED. MY HUSBAND IS A  
25 [REDACTED] SO NOW HE [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED]

1 ADULT STEPCHILDREN. ONE IS AN [REDACTED] AND ONE  
2 IS IN [REDACTED] I SERVED AS A TRIAL JUROR IN VISTA MAYBE  
3 TEN YEARS AGO NOW. AND YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

4 THE COURT: THANK YOU. I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS.  
5 [REDACTED]

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I'M  
7 FROM [REDACTED] I'M A HOMEMAKER. MY HUSBAND IS A [REDACTED]  
8 [REDACTED] OUR [REDACTED] I'VE NEVER BEEN SELECTED  
9 FOR A JURY, ALTHOUGH I WAS CALLED. AND I THINK I CAN BE FAIR.

10 THE COURT: WERE YOU CALLED UP TO VISTA? IS THAT  
11 WHERE YOU WOULD REPORT?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

13 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MAY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
15 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A REAL ESTATE AGENT. NOT MARRIED. NO  
16 KIDS. HAVE NOT SERVED. AND AS FAR AS BEING FAIR, IT KIND OF  
17 DEPENDS UPON WHAT THE CASE IS ABOUT BECAUSE THERE IS A  
18 DISPARITY BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL LAW.

19 THE COURT: IN WHAT REGARD?

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: SPECIFICALLY, MEDICAL  
21 MARIJUANA.

22 THE COURT: WELL, THOSE THINGS -- THE CONSEQUENCES  
23 OF YOUR DETERMINATION SHOULDN'T CONCERN YOU IN THE SENSE THAT  
24 PENALTIES OR PUNISHMENT, THINGS LIKE THAT -- WE TELL TRIAL  
25 JURORS, OF COURSE, THAT THEY CANNOT CONSIDER THE PUNISHMENT OR

1 THE CONSEQUENCE THAT CONGRESS HAS SET FOR THESE THINGS. WE'D  
2 ASK YOU TO ALSO ABIDE BY THAT. WE WANT YOU TO MAKE A  
3 BUSINESS-LIKE DECISION AND LOOK AT THE FACTS AND MAKE A  
4 DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THERE WAS A PROBABLE CAUSE.

5 COULD YOU DO THAT? COULD YOU PUT ASIDE STRONG  
6 PERSONAL FEELINGS YOU MAY HAVE?

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: IT DEPENDS. I HAVE A VERY  
8 STRONG OPINION ON IT. WE LIVE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, NOT  
9 FEDERAL CALIFORNIA. THAT'S HOW I FEEL ABOUT IT VERY STRONGLY.

10 THE COURT: WELL, I DON'T KNOW HOW OFTEN MEDICAL  
11 MARIJUANA USE CASES COME UP HERE. I DON'T HAVE A GOOD FEEL  
12 FOR THAT. MY INSTINCT IS THEY PROBABLY DON'T ARISE VERY  
13 OFTEN. BUT I SUPPOSE ONE OF THE SOLUTIONS WOULD BE IN A CASE  
14 IMPLICATING MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA, YOU COULD RECUSE  
15 YOURSELF FROM THAT CASE.

16 ARE YOU WILLING TO DO THAT?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: SURE.

18 THE COURT: ALL OTHER CATEGORIES OF CASES YOU COULD  
19 GIVE A FAIR, CONSCIENTIOUS JUDGMENT ON?

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: FOR THE MOST PART, BUT I ALSO  
21 FEEL THAT DRUGS SHOULD BE LEGAL.

22 THE COURT: OUR LAWS ARE DIFFERENT FROM THAT. AND  
23 AS YOU HEARD ME EXPLAIN TO [REDACTED] A LOT OF THE CASES  
24 THAT COME THROUGH IN OUR COURT ARE DRUG CASES. YOU'LL BE  
25 CALLED UPON TO EVALUATE THOSE CASES OBJECTIVELY AND THEN MAKE

1 THE TWO DETERMINATIONS THAT I STARTED OFF EXPLAINING TO  
2 [REDACTED] "DO I HAVE A REASONABLE BELIEF THAT A CRIME WAS  
3 COMMITTED? WHETHER I AGREE WITH WHETHER IT OUGHT TO BE A  
4 CRIME OR NOT, DO I BELIEVE THAT A CRIME WAS COMMITTED AND THAT  
5 THE PERSON THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ASKING ME TO INDICT WAS  
6 SOMEHOW INVOLVED IN THIS CRIME, EITHER COMMITTED IT OR HELPED  
7 WITH IT?"

8 COULD YOU DO THAT IF YOU SIT AS A GRAND JUROR?

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THE LAST JURY I WAS ASKED TO SIT  
10 ON, I GOT EXCUSED BECAUSE OF THAT REASON.

11 THE COURT: YOU SAID YOU COULDN'T DO IT? YOUR  
12 SENTIMENTS ARE SO STRONG THAT THEY WOULD IMPAIR YOUR  
13 OBJECTIVITY ABOUT DRUG CASES?

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I THINK RAPISTS AND MURDERERS  
15 OUGHT TO GO TO JAIL, NOT PEOPLE USING DRUGS.

16 THE COURT: I THINK RAPISTS AND MURDERERS OUGHT TO  
17 GO TO JAIL, TOO. IT'S NOT FOR ME AS A JUDGE TO SAY WHAT THE  
18 LAW IS. WE ELECT LEGISLATORS TO DO THAT. WE'RE SORT OF AT  
19 THE END OF THE PIPE ON THAT. WE'RE CHARGED WITH ENFORCING THE  
20 LAWS THAT CONGRESS GIVES US.

21 I CAN TELL YOU SOMETIMES I DON'T AGREE WITH SOME OF  
22 THE LEGAL DECISIONS THAT ARE INDICATED THAT I HAVE TO MAKE.  
23 BUT MY ALTERNATIVE IS TO VOTE FOR SOMEONE DIFFERENT, VOTE FOR  
24 SOMEONE THAT SUPPORTS THE POLICIES I SUPPORT AND GET THE LAW  
25 CHANGED. IT'S NOT FOR ME TO SAY, "WELL, I DON'T LIKE IT. SO

1 I'M NOT GOING TO FOLLOW IT HERE."

2 YOU'D HAVE A SIMILAR OBLIGATION AS A GRAND JUROR  
3 EVEN THOUGH YOU MIGHT HAVE TO GRIT YOUR TEETH ON SOME CASES.  
4 PHILOSOPHICALLY, IF YOU WERE A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, YOU'D VOTE  
5 AGAINST, FOR EXAMPLE, CRIMINALIZING MARIJUANA. I DON'T KNOW  
6 IF THAT'S IT, BUT YOU'D VOTE AGAINST CRIMINALIZING SOME DRUGS.

7 THAT'S NOT WHAT YOUR PREROGATIVE IS HERE. YOUR  
8 PREROGATIVE INSTEAD IS TO ACT LIKE A JUDGE AND TO SAY, "ALL  
9 RIGHT. THIS IS WHAT I'VE GOT TO DEAL WITH OBJECTIVELY. DOES  
10 IT SEEM TO ME THAT A CRIME WAS COMMITTED? YES. DOES IT SEEM  
11 TO ME THAT THIS PERSON'S INVOLVED? IT DOES." AND THEN YOUR  
12 OBLIGATION, IF YOU FIND THOSE THINGS TO BE TRUE, WOULD BE TO  
13 VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE CASE GOING FORWARD.

14 I CAN UNDERSTAND IF YOU TELL ME "LOOK, I GET ALL  
15 THAT, BUT I JUST CAN'T DO IT OR I WOULDN'T DO IT." I DON'T  
16 KNOW WHAT YOUR FRAME OF MIND IS. YOU HAVE TO TELL ME ABOUT  
17 THAT.

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M NOT COMFORTABLE WITH IT.

19 THE COURT: DO YOU THINK YOU'D BE INCLINED TO LET  
20 PEOPLE GO ON DRUG CASES EVEN THOUGH YOU WERE CONVINCED THERE  
21 WAS PROBABLE CAUSE THEY COMMITTED A DRUG OFFENSE?

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: IT WOULD DEPEND UPON THE CASE.

23 THE COURT: IS THERE A CHANCE THAT YOU WOULD DO  
24 THAT?

25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

1 THE COURT: I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS. I'LL EXCUSE  
2 YOU AT THIS TIME.

3 THE CLERK: [REDACTED]

4 THE COURT: GOOD MORNING, [REDACTED]

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: GOOD MORNING.

6 THE COURT: LET ME GIVE YOU A MINUTE TO GET  
7 ORIENTED.

8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
9 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE  
10 STATE OF CALIFORNIA ON THEIR [REDACTED] PROJECTS.  
11 I'M NOT MARRIED. I DON'T HAVE ANY CHILDREN. I HAVE  
12 EXPERIENCE IN THE '80'S AS A TRIAL JUROR. AND I CAN BE  
13 FAIR.

14 THE COURT: DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH GETTING  
15 THE TELEPHONE POLES DOWN IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD?

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO, BUT I CAN GET YOU A NUMBER  
17 TO CALL.

18 THE COURT: THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH. WE'RE GOING TO KEEP  
19 YOU ON THIS GRAND JURY.

20 [REDACTED]  
21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
22 IN [REDACTED] I'M A SPECIAL ED ASSISTANT AT [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED] SCHOOL DISTRICT. I'VE BEEN THERE FOR ABOUT [REDACTED] YEARS.  
24 I'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR [REDACTED] YEARS. MY HUSBAND IS [REDACTED] HE  
25 [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILDREN: ONE'S A

1 [REDACTED] MY [REDACTED] BOYS WORK FOR THE [REDACTED] IN  
2 [REDACTED] AND THEY WORK FOR A COMPANY WHERE THEY GO  
3 INTO THE [REDACTED] AND THE [REDACTED] TO COPY OFF [REDACTED]  
4 RECORDS.

5 THE COURT: THEY BOTH HAVE THE SAME JOB, SAME JOB  
6 FUNCTIONS?

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES. WELL, ACTUALLY, MY OLDER  
8 BOY HAD THIS JOB FOR -- HE'S BEEN WORKING FOR THE COMPANY FOR  
9 A LONG TIME.

10 THE COURT: TOLD HIS BROTHER "THIS IS A GOOD GIG"?

11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YEAH. HIS BROTHER WAS WORKING  
12 IN [REDACTED] FOR A WHILE. THEN THE JOB OPENED UP, AND MY  
13 YOUNGER ONE NOW IS WORKING THERE. HE GOES ALSO ALL OVER

14 [REDACTED]

15 THE COURT: WHERE'S THE OLDER BROTHER?

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THE OLDER BROTHER NOW IS IN  
17 [REDACTED] THINGS WERE A LITTLE BIT BETTER FOR HIM TO GROW AND  
18 BE ABLE TO BUY A HOME. SO HE'S OVER THERE WITH HIS WIFE AND  
19 TWO KIDS.

20 I HAVE BEEN ON A JURY BEFORE FOR FEDERAL IN 1980.  
21 MAYBE. A LONG, LONG TIME AGO. I'VE BEEN CALLED FOR SUPERIOR  
22 COURT IN EL CAJON AND HERE IN SAN DIEGO.

23 THE COURT: DID YOU WATCH OUR ORIENTATION FILM THIS  
24 MORNING AND APPRECIATE THE DIFFERENCE IN FUNCTIONS BETWEEN  
25 GRAND JURIES AND TRIAL JURIES?



1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

2 THE COURT: ANY REASON YOU CAN THINK OF WHY YOU  
3 WOULDN'T BE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL?

4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO. I CAN BE FAIR.

5 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]  
6 [REDACTED]

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I COME  
8 FROM [REDACTED] WHICH IS [REDACTED] I WORK FOR THE POST  
9 OFFICE. I'M A MAIL CARRIER. I'M DIVORCED. I HAVE ONE ADULT  
10 [REDACTED] SHE WORKS IN A [REDACTED] AND ALSO AT THE [REDACTED]  
11 DOWN THERE. I'VE BEEN ON TWO TRIALS: ONE WAS A CRIMINAL,  
12 SPOUSAL ABUSE; AND THE OTHER ONE WAS A CRIMINAL \*\*.

13 THE COURT: WAS THAT OUT IN [REDACTED]

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: SUPERIOR COURT, YES.

15 AND YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

16 THE COURT: HOW LONG WAS YOUR DRIVE OVER TODAY?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: TWO HOURS.

18 THE COURT: DID THE DESERT FLOWERS START TO BLOOM  
19 YET?

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NOT YET.

21 THE COURT: WHEN DOES THAT HAPPEN?

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: JUST ABOUT MAY, USUALLY.

23 THE COURT: WHAT TIME WOULD [REDACTED] HAVE TO BE  
24 HERE ORDINARILY?

25 THE CLERK: THEY TELL YOU YOU CAN COME OVERNIGHT.

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, I FOUND THAT OUT WHEN I GOT  
2 HERE.

3 THE COURT: IF THE DRIVE'S NOT GOING TO BE A  
4 PROBLEM, YOU'RE HAPPY TO SERVE?

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I CAN SERVE, YES.

6 THE COURT: WE'RE HAPPY TO HAVE YOU HERE.

7 THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, LADIES AND  
8 GENTLEMEN, COMPRISES BOTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY -- AND MOST OF US  
9 ARE FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY -- AND ALSO IMPERIAL COUNTY. WE TRY  
10 TO PULL RANDOMLY BUT SYSTEMATICALLY FROM IMPERIAL COUNTY, TOO.  
11 IT'S NOT OUT OF THE ORDINARY. IT'S A LITTLE UNUSUAL THAT I'LL  
12 GET MORE THAN ONE OR TWO IMPERIAL COUNTY PROSPECTIVE JURORS  
13 EVEN ON A TRIAL JURY.

14 BUT WE'RE HAPPY TO HAVE YOU, TEN-GALLON HAT AND ALL.

15 [REDACTED]  
16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
17 LIVE IN THE [REDACTED] I'M RETIRED. I'VE  
18 BEEN RETIRED FOR SIX YEARS.

19 THE COURT: WHAT KIND OF WORK DID YOU DO?

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WAS IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY  
21 FOR [REDACTED] YEARS.

22 MY WIFE IS [REDACTED] WE HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT  
23 CHILDREN: TWO OF THEM LIVE [REDACTED] ONE'S AN [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED] THE OTHER IS A [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED] AND MY OTHER [REDACTED] LIVES IN [REDACTED]

1 SHE'S A [REDACTED]

2 THE COURT: DID THE [REDACTED] SING IN THE SHOWER  
3 WHEN [REDACTED] LIVED AT HOME?

4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] STILL SINGS IN THE SHOWER.  
5 AND I'VE BEEN CALLED A FEW TIMES, BUT HAVE NOT  
6 SERVED ON ANY JURIES. AND I CERTAINLY CAN BE FAIR.

7 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED] WE'RE HAPPY  
8 TO HAVE YOU.

9 FINALLY, [REDACTED]

10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
11 IN [REDACTED] I'M AN ACTIVE REAL ESTATE BROKER. MY  
12 WIFE IS [REDACTED] WE HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILDREN: [REDACTED] OF THEM  
13 ARE MARRIED, AND ONE'S A [REDACTED] I  
14 HAVE NO EXPERIENCE AS A JUROR. HOWEVER, I HAVE SERVED AS A  
15 WITNESS FOR THE GRAND JURY.

16 THE COURT: YOU'VE ACTUALLY BEEN CALLED AS A WITNESS  
17 BEFORE A GRAND JURY?

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, I HAVE.

19 THE COURT: HOW LONG AGO WAS THAT?

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WOULD SAY ABOUT TEN YEARS.

21 AND YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

22 THE COURT: WELL, YOU MAY KNOW FROM YOUR EXPERIENCE  
23 THAT IF YOU HAVE COUNSEL AS A WITNESS, YOUR COUNSEL DOESN'T  
24 ACCOMPANY YOU IN TO THE GRAND JURY. THE HALLMARK OF THE GRAND  
25 JURY IS THAT IT'S A SECRET PROCEEDING AND NECESSARILY SO.

1 BECAUSE IF YOU, AS A GRAND JURY, DECIDE NO CHARGES SHOULD BE  
2 BROUGHT, THEN NO ONE'S THE WORSE FOR THE WEAR. NO ONE EVER  
3 KNOWS ABOUT THAT.

4 WE DO ALLOW WITNESSES TO CONSULT WITH THEIR LAWYERS,  
5 BUT THEY MUST LEAVE THE GRAND JURY ROOM, CONSULT OUTSIDE WITH  
6 THE LAWYER, AND THEN COME BACK IN. SO THAT'S WHAT YOU CAN  
7 EXPECT IF THERE ARE WITNESSES WHO ARE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: IT WAS SO SECRETIVE THAT I  
9 DIDN'T EVEN KNOW WHAT I WAS THERE FOR.

10 THE COURT: I'M GOING TO TOUCH ON THAT IN MY  
11 REMARKS. BUT IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT -- IT'S CHARACTERISTIC  
12 OF THE GRAND JURY, AND YOU WILL BE UNDER LEGAL OBLIGATIONS NOT  
13 TO SPEAK OF WHAT GOES ON IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY. THERE'S  
14 A LOT OF INTEREST SERVED BY THAT SECRECY, AS I SAID.

15 ORDINARILY, EVERYTHING IS SUPPOSED TO BE  
16 TRANSCRIBED. WE'RE SUPPOSED TO KNOW WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS  
17 DOING. BUT THIS IS ONE AREA WHERE TRADITIONALLY THE COURTS  
18 AND EVERYONE ELSE SAYS, "NO. WE NEED TO HAVE CONFIDENTIALITY  
19 AND SECRECY HERE." I TOUCHED ON ONE OF THE REASONS WHY IT HAS  
20 TO DO WITH NOT RUINING THE REPUTATIONS OF PEOPLE, FOR EXAMPLE,  
21 WHO MAY BE UNDER INVESTIGATION, BUT NO CHARGES EVER RESULT.  
22 SOMETIMES THE POWER TO INDICT SOMEONE CAN BE THE POWER TO RUIN  
23 A REPUTATION.

24 THERE ARE A LOT OF OTHER GOOD REASONS WHY THE GRAND  
25 JURY HAS TO FUNCTION SECRETLY. FIRST, IT PROMOTES YOUR

1 SECURITY. PEOPLE WON'T KNOW THAT YOU'RE GRAND JURORS UNLESS  
2 YOU TELL THEM. A LOT OF TIMES THE CRIMES UNDER INVESTIGATION,  
3 THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT SURE YET WHETHER IT'S A CRIME. WE NEED  
4 THE HELP OF THE GRAND JURY IN ASCERTAINING WHAT'S GOING ON.  
5 SO THEY DON'T WANT TO TIP THEIR HAND AND SAY, "WE'RE LOOKING  
6 AT SOMETHING." THEY DON'T WANT PEOPLE TO TAKE MEASURES TO  
7 COVER UP CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES.

8 ON OTHER OCCASIONS, SOMEONE WHO KNOWS HE'S THE  
9 OBJECT OF AN INVESTIGATION MIGHT FLEE TO A DIFFERENT COUNTRY  
10 AND GET OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE  
11 THEY COULDN'T BE REACHED.

12 SO ALL OF THOSE REASONS AND OTHERS PROMOTE THE  
13 POLICY OF GRAND JURY SECRECY. YOU TOUCHED ON SOMETHING THAT'S  
14 VERY IMPORTANT. IT WILL BE INCUMBENT UPON ALL OF YOU TO  
15 MAINTAIN THE SECRECY OF THE GRAND JURY IF YOU TAKE THE OATH  
16 AND SERVE AS GRAND JURORS.

17 HOW'S THE REAL ESTATE MARKET THESE DAYS, SLOW?

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: IT'S A LITTLE SLOW. I  
19 SPECIALIZE IN INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

20 THE COURT: SOME THINGS ARE HELPING, THOUGH; RIGHT?  
21 THE MORTGAGE RATES ARE STARTING TO DROP?

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THEY'VE DROPPED A LITTLE BIT.

23 THE COURT: THAT OUGHT TO HELP.

24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YEAH. THE MARKET'S STILL PRETTY  
25 HIGH HERE IN SAN DIEGO PRICE-WISE.

1 THE COURT: I READ WHERE PEOPLE ARE JUST STAYING  
2 LONGER. THE SELLERS ARE NOT GIVING UP THEIR PLACES FOR LESS.  
3 THEY JUST SAY, "WELL, WE'LL STICK IT OUT. WE'LL DIG IN OUR  
4 HEELS AND STAY."

5 IS THAT WHAT YOU'RE EXPERIENCING, TOO?

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, I FIND A LOT OF THAT. WHAT  
7 YOU HAVE TO REALIZE IS THAT A LOT OF PEOPLE, IF THEY JUST  
8 BOUGHT RECENTLY AND THEY'RE TRYING TO GET OUT OR THEY BOUGHT  
9 SOME SECONDARY PROPERTY AND SO ON, THOSE ARE THE PEOPLE THAT  
10 ARE HAVING PROBLEMS.

11 THE COURT: THEY'RE A LITTLE BIT UNDERWATER?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: SOME OF THEM ARE, YES.

13 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED] I APPRECIATE  
14 YOUR ANSWERS.

15 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, HAVING SPOKEN WITH ALL OF YOU  
16 AND PASSED ON YOUR GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS TO SIT, IT'S NOW MY  
17 RESPONSIBILITY TO SELECT TWO OF YOUR NUMBER: ONE AS A  
18 FOREPERSON, THE OTHER AS A DEPUTY FOREPERSON. THE FOREPERSON  
19 PRESIDES OVER THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE GRAND JURY AND ACTS AS  
20 THE CONTACT WITH BOTH THE COURT AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S  
21 OFFICE.

22 NEITHER THE FOREPERSON OR THE DEPUTY FOREPERSON HAVE  
23 ANY GREATER SAY. IT'S THE DELIBERATIVE PROCESS. THE 23 OF  
24 YOU ALL HAVE AN EQUAL SAY.

25 BUT I THINK, HAVING LISTENED TO YOUR ANSWERS AND

COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

1 EVALUATED YOUR BACKGROUNDS, IT APPEARS TO ME, [REDACTED]  
2 HAVING PRIOR GRAND JURY SERVICE, THAT YOU WOULD BE A GOOD  
3 PERSON TO ACT AS THE FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY.

4 ARE YOU UP TO THE TASK AND WILLING TO ACCEPT THAT  
5 ASSIGNMENT?

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I AM.

7 THE COURT: THE COURT WOULD THEN APPOINT  
8 [REDACTED] AS THE FOREPERSON OF THIS GRAND JURY.

9 [REDACTED] ARE YOU WILLING TO SERVE AS THE DEPUTY  
10 FOREPERSON?

11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: CERTAINLY.

12 THE COURT: YOU WOULD BE THE PRESIDING GRAND JUROR  
13 IN THE ABSENCE OF [REDACTED]

14 THOSE ARE THE DESIGNATIONS I WOULD MAKE, THEN:  
15 [REDACTED] AS FOREPERSON; [REDACTED] AS DEPUTY  
16 FOREPERSON.

17 --000--

18 THE CLERK: NEXT PANEL, 07-2, THIS IS THE THURSDAY  
19 PANEL.

20 [REDACTED]  
21 [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

THE COURT: GOOD MORNING.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I' [REDACTED] I LIVE [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] I'M A [REDACTED] FOR AN INDIAN TRIBE IN  
[REDACTED] I'M MARRIED. MY HUSBAND IS A [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] I DO NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN.  
I HAVE NOT BEEN A JUROR BEFORE. AND YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

THE COURT: YOU'VE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SITTING  
THROUGH ONE IMPANELMENT ALREADY. YOU HEARD THE QUESTIONS



1 GENERALLY THAT I POSED TO THE OTHER PROSPECTIVE GRAND JURORS  
2 ABOUT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRIAL JURIES AND GRAND JURIES  
3 AND WHETHER INDIVIDUALS COULD FULFILL THAT FUNCTION.

4 WOULD YOUR ANSWERS HAVE BEEN BASICALLY THE SAME AS  
5 THOSE THAT I'VE BEEN GIVEN WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE TWO  
6 PEOPLE THAT HAVE BEEN EXCUSED?

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

8 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M [REDACTED] I LIVE IN

10 [REDACTED] I WORK FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY [REDACTED]

11 I'M MARRIED. MY WIFE IS A [REDACTED] I  
12 HAVE [REDACTED] KIDS AGE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] I'VE BEEN A JUROR BEFORE  
13 PROBABLY TEN YEARS AGO ON KIND OF A LOW-LEVEL CRIMINAL CASE.  
14 AND IN THE NAME OF FULL DISCLOSURE, I'D PROBABLY SUGGEST I'D  
15 BE THE FLIPSIDE OF SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE CONVEYED  
16 THEIR CONCERNS PREVIOUSLY. I HAVE A STRONG BIAS FOR THE U.S.  
17 ATTORNEY, WHATEVER CASES THEY MIGHT BRING. I DON'T THINK  
18 THEY'RE HERE TO WASTE OUR TIME, THE COURT'S TIME, THEIR OWN  
19 TIME. I APPRECIATE THE EVIDENTIARY STANDARDS, I GUESS, MORE  
20 OR LESS, AS A LAYPERSON WOULD; THAT THEY ARE CALLED UPON IN  
21 ORDER TO BRING THESE CASES OR SEEK AN INDICTMENT.

22 AND THE GATEKEEPER ROLE THAT I GUESS WE'RE BEING  
23 ASKED TO PLAY IS ONE THAT I'D HAVE A DIFFICULT TIME; IN ALL  
24 HONESTY. I'M PROBABLY SUGGESTING THAT THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S  
25 CASE WOULD BE ONE THAT I WOULD BE WILLING TO STAND IN FRONT

1 OF; IN OTHER WORDS, PREVENT FROM GOING TO A JURY.

2 THE COURT: IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS THAT AT THE TIME  
3 THE CASE IS INITIALLY PRESENTED TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,  
4 THINGS APPEAR DIFFERENTLY THAN 10 DAYS LATER, 20 DAYS LATER  
5 WHEN IT'S PRESENTED TO A GRAND JURY. THAT'S WHY THIS  
6 GATEKEEPER ROLE IS VERY, VERY IMPORTANT.

7 YOU'RE NOT PART OF THE PROSECUTING ARM. YOU'RE  
8 INTENDED TO BE A BUFFER INDEPENDENT OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S  
9 OFFICE. AND THE REAL ROLE OF THE GRAND JURY IS TO MAKE SURE  
10 THAT UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES DON'T GO FORWARD.

11 YOU'VE HEARD MY GENERAL COMMENTS. YOU HAVE AN  
12 APPRECIATION ABOUT HOW AN UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGE COULD CAUSE  
13 PROBLEMS FOR SOMEONE EVEN IF THEY'RE ULTIMATELY ACQUITTED.

14 YOU APPRECIATE THAT; RIGHT?

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I THINK I COULD APPRECIATE THAT,  
16 YES.

17 THE COURT: AND SO WE'RE -- LOOK, I'LL BE HONEST  
18 WITH YOU. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE CHARGES THAT THE GRAND  
19 JURY PASSES ON THAT ARE PRESENTED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S  
20 OFFICE DO GO FORWARD. MOST OF THE TIME, THE GRAND JURY PUTS  
21 ITS SEAL OF APPROVAL ON THE INITIAL DECISION MADE BY THE U.S.  
22 ATTORNEY.

23 OBVIOUSLY, I WOULD SCREEN SOMEBODY OUT WHO SAYS, "I  
24 DON'T CARE ABOUT THE EVIDENCE. I'M NOT GOING TO PAY ATTENTION  
25 TO THE EVIDENCE. IF THE U.S. ATTORNEY SAYS IT'S GOOD, I'M

1 GOING TO GO WITH THAT." IT DIDN'T SOUND LIKE THAT'S WHAT YOU  
2 WERE SAYING. YOU WERE SAYING YOU GIVE A PRESUMPTION OF GOOD  
3 FAITH TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY AND ASSUME, QUITE LOGICALLY, THAT  
4 THEY'RE NOT ABOUT THE BUSINESS OF TRYING TO INDICT INNOCENT  
5 PEOPLE OR PEOPLE THAT THEY BELIEVE TO BE INNOCENT OR THE  
6 EVIDENCE DOESN'T SUBSTANTIATE THE CHARGES AGAINST. THAT'S  
7 WELL AND GOOD.

8 YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT AS A MEMBER OF THE GRAND  
9 JURY, YOU'RE THE ULTIMATE ARBITER. THEY DON'T HAVE THE  
10 AUTHORITY TO HAVE A CASE GO FORWARD WITHOUT YOU AND FELLOW  
11 GRAND JURORS' APPROVAL. I WOULD WANT YOU NOT TO JUST  
12 AUTOMATICALLY DEFER TO THEM OR SURRENDER THE FUNCTION AND  
13 GIVER THE INDICTMENT DECISION TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY. YOU HAVE  
14 TO MAKE THAT INDEPENDENTLY.

15 YOU'RE WILLING TO DO THAT IF YOU'RE RETAINED HERE?

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M NOT A PERSON THAT THINKS OF  
17 ANYBODY IN THE BACK OF A POLICE CAR AS NECESSARILY GUILTY, AND  
18 I WOULD DO MY BEST TO GO AHEAD AND BE OBJECTIVE. BUT AGAIN,  
19 JUST IN THE NAME OF FULL DISCLOSURE, I FELT LIKE I SHOULD LET  
20 YOU KNOW THAT I HAVE A VERY STRONG PRESUMPTION WITH RESPECT TO  
21 ANY DEFENDANT THAT WOULD BE BROUGHT IN FRONT OF US.

22 THE COURT: I UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU'RE SAYING. LET ME  
23 TELL YOU THE PROCESS WILL WORK MECHANICALLY. THEY'RE GOING TO  
24 CALL WITNESSES. AND WHAT THEY'RE GOING TO ASK YOU TO DO IS  
25 EVALUATE THE TESTIMONY YOU HEAR FROM WITNESSES.

1           BEFORE YOU REACH A POINT WHERE YOU VOTE ON ANY  
2       INDICTMENT, THE U.S. ATTORNEY AND THE STENOGRAPHER LEAVE. THE  
3       ONLY PEOPLE LEFT WHEN THE VOTE IS TAKEN ARE THE GRAND JURORS  
4       THEMSELVES. THAT'S THE WAY THE PROCESS IS GOING TO WORK.

5           YOU'RE GOING TO HAVE TO SAY EITHER "WELL, IT HAS THE  
6       RING OF TRUTH TO ME, AND I THINK IT HAPPENED THE WAY IT'S  
7       BEING SUGGESTED HERE. AT LEAST I'M CONVINCED ENOUGH TO LET  
8       THE CASE GO FORWARD" OR "THINGS JUST DON'T HAPPEN LIKE THAT IN  
9       MY EXPERIENCE, AND I THINK THIS SOUNDS CRAZY TO ME. I WANT  
10      EITHER MORE EVIDENCE OR I'M NOT CONVINCED BY WHAT'S BEEN  
11      PRESENTED AND I'M NOT GOING TO LET IT GO FORWARD."

12           CAN YOU MAKE AN OBJECTIVE ON FACTS LIKE THE ONES  
13      I'VE JUST DESCRIBED?

14           PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WOULD DO MY BEST TO DO THAT.  
15      I CERTAINLY WOULD WANT ME SITTING ON A GRAND JURY IF I WERE A  
16      DEFENDANT COMING BEFORE THIS GRAND JURY. HAVING SAID THAT, I  
17      WOULD DO MY BEST. I HAVE TO ADMIT TO A STRONG BIAS IN FAVOR  
18      OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY THAT I'M NOT SURE I COULD OVERCOME.

19           THE COURT: ALL I'M TRYING TO GET AT IS WHETHER  
20      YOU'RE GOING TO AUTOMATICALLY VOTE TO INDICT IRRESPECTIVE OF  
21      THE FACTS.

22           A FEW YEARS AGO, I IMPANELED A FELLOW HERE THAT WAS  
23      A SERGEANT ON THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT. AND YEARS AGO WHEN I  
24      WAS A PROSECUTOR, I WORKED WITH HIM. HE WAS ALL ABOUT  
25      ARRESTING AND PROSECUTING PEOPLE. BUT WHEN HE GOT HERE, HE

1 SAID, "LOOK, I UNDERSTAND THAT THIS IS A DIFFERENT FUNCTION.  
2 I CAN PERFORM THAT FUNCTION." HE SERVED FAITHFULLY AND WELL  
3 FOR A NUMBER OF -- OVER A YEAR, I THINK. 18 MONTHS, MAYBE.  
4 HE EVENTUALLY GOT A PROMOTION, SO WE RELIEVED HIM FROM THE  
5 GRAND JURY SERVICE.

6 BUT, YOU KNOW, HE TOOK OFF ONE HAT AND ONE UNIFORM  
7 AND PUT ON A DIFFERENT HAT ON THE DAYS HE REPORTED TO THE  
8 GRAND JURY. HE WAS A POLICEMAN. HE'D BEEN INVOLVED IN  
9 PROSECUTING CASES. BUT HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FUNCTION HE WAS  
10 PERFORMING HERE WAS DIFFERENT, THAT IT REQUIRED HIM TO  
11 INDEPENDENTLY AND OBJECTIVELY ANALYZE CASES AND ASSURED ME  
12 THAT HE COULD DO THAT, THAT HE WOULD NOT AUTOMATICALLY VOTE TO  
13 INDICT JUST BECAUSE THE U.S. ATTORNEY SAID SO.

14 AGAIN, I DON'T WANT TO PUT WORDS IN YOUR MOUTH. BUT  
15 I DON'T HEAR YOU SAYING THAT THAT'S THE EXTREME POSITION THAT  
16 YOU HAVE. I HEAR YOU SAYING INSTEAD THAT COMMON SENSE AND  
17 YOUR EXPERIENCE TELLS YOU THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S NOT GOING TO  
18 WASTE TIME ON CASES THAT LACK MERIT. THE CONSCIENTIOUS PEOPLE  
19 WHO WORK FOR THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AREN'T GOING TO TRY TO  
20 TRUMP UP PHONY CHARGES AGAINST PEOPLE.

21 MY ANECDOTAL EXPERIENCE SUPPORTS THAT, TOO. THAT  
22 DOESN'T MEAN THAT EVERY CASE THAT COMES IN FRONT OF ME I SAY,  
23 "WELL, THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S ON THIS. THE PERSON MUST BE  
24 GUILTY." I CAN'T DO THAT. I LOOK AT THE CASES STAND-ALONE,  
25 INDEPENDENT, AND I EVALUATE THE FACTS. I DO WHAT I'M CHARGED

1 WITH DOING, WHICH IS MAKING A DECISION BASED ON THE EVIDENCE  
2 THAT'S PRESENTED.

3 SO THAT'S THE QUESTION I HAVE FOR YOU. I CAN  
4 UNDERSTAND THE DEFERENCE TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY. AND FRANKLY, I  
5 AGREE WITH THE THINGS THAT YOU'RE SAYING. THEY MAKE SENSE TO  
6 ME. BUT AT THE END OF THE DAY, YOUR OBLIGATION IS STILL TO  
7 LOOK AT THESE CASES INDEPENDENTLY AND FORM AN INDEPENDENT  
8 CONSCIENTIOUS BUSINESS-LIKE JUDGMENT ON THE TWO QUESTIONS THAT  
9 I'VE MENTIONED EARLIER: DO I HAVE A REASONABLE BELIEF THAT A  
10 CRIME WAS COMMITTED? DO I HAVE A REASONABLE BELIEF THAT THE  
11 PERSON TO BE CHARGED COMMITTED IT OR HELPED COMMIT IT?

12 CAN YOU DO THAT?

13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: AGAIN, I WOULD DO MY BEST TO DO  
14 THAT. BUT I DO BRING A VERY, VERY STRONG BIAS. I BELIEVE  
15 THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, THE U.S. ATTORNEY WOULD HAVE OTHER FACTS  
16 THAT WOULD RISE TO LEVEL THAT THEY'D BE ABLE TO PRESENT TO US  
17 THAT WOULD BEAR ON THE TRIAL. I WOULD LOOK AT THE CASE AND  
18 PRESUME AND BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE OTHER FACTS OUT THERE THAT  
19 AREN'T PRESENTED TO US THAT WOULD ALSO BEAR ON TAKING THE CASE  
20 TO TRIAL. I'D HAVE A VERY DIFFICULT TIME.

21 THE COURT: YOU WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO DO THAT. WE  
22 WOULDN'T WANT YOU TO SPECULATE THAT THERE'S OTHER FACTS THAT  
23 HAVEN'T BEEN PRESENTED TO YOU. YOU HAVE TO MAKE A DECISION  
24 BASED ON WHAT'S BEEN PRESENTED.

25 BUT LOOK, I CAN TELL YOU I IMAGINE THERE'S PEOPLE IN

1 THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE THAT DISAGREE WITH ONE ANOTHER  
2 ABOUT THE MERITORIOUSNESS OF A CASE OR WHETHER A CASE CAN BE  
3 WON AT A JURY TRIAL.

4 IS THAT RIGHT, MR. ROBINSON?

5 MR. ROBINSON: ON OCCASION, YOUR HONOR. NOT VERY  
6 OFTEN.

7 THE COURT: IT COMES UP EVEN IN AN OFFICE WITH  
8 PEOPLE CHARGED WITH THE SAME FUNCTION. I DON'T WANT TO BEAT  
9 YOU UP ON THIS, [REDACTED] I'M EQUALLY CONCERNED WITH  
10 SOMEBODY WHO WOULD SAY, "I'M GOING TO AUTOMATICALLY DROP THE  
11 TRAP DOOR ON ANYBODY THE U.S ATTORNEY ASKS." I WOULDN'T WANT  
12 YOU TO DO THAT. IF YOU THINK THERE'S A POSSIBILITY YOU'LL DO  
13 THAT, THEN I'D BE INCLINED TO EXCUSE YOU.

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I THINK THAT THERE'S A  
15 POSSIBILITY I WOULD BE INCLINED TO DO THAT.

16 THE COURT: I'M GOING TO EXCUSE YOU, THEN. THANK  
17 YOU. I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS.

18 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF YOU'LL GIVE ME JUST A SHORT  
19 PAUSE. I'M GOING TO RECESS THIS PROCEEDING. I HAVE A JURY  
20 TRIAL OUT. THE JURY HAS SENT A QUESTION. I'M GOING TO  
21 DISCUSS HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION WITH COUNSEL. YOU'RE ALL  
22 WELCOME TO STAY AND LISTEN TO THIS. WE'LL BE IN RECESS  
23 MOMENTARILY.

24 ---000---

25 THE COURT: NOW BACK TO THE GRAND JURY IMPANELMENT.



1 AND WE WERE ABOUT TO CALL A REPLACEMENT FOR

2 [REDACTED]

3 THE CLERK: [REDACTED]

4 THE COURT: GOOD MORNING, [REDACTED]

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: GOOD MORNING. MY NAME IS

6 [REDACTED] I LIVE IN [REDACTED]

7 I'M RETIRED. MARRIED FOR [REDACTED] YEARS.

8 THE COURT: GOOD FOR YOU. YOU KNOW WHAT THEY SAY  
9 ABOUT THAT. THE REASON THAT COUPLES CAN STICK TOGETHER THAT  
10 LONG, ALL THOSE YEARS YOU'VE BOTH BEEN IN LOVE WITH THE SAME  
11 MAN.

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY HUSBAND [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED]

14 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: AND HE'S BEEN [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED]

17 THE COURT: HE'S AN ALUMNUS OF THE [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED] HE WENT TO [REDACTED]

19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WENT TO [REDACTED] COLLEGE.

20 THE COURT: I'M A GRADUATE OF PT. LOMA COLLEGE.

21 PROBABLY A LITTLE BEFORE YOU.

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I DON'T THINK SO.

23 I HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILDREN. MY [REDACTED] WORKS FOR

24 [REDACTED] SHE'S IN [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED] ONE [REDACTED] WORKS WITH [REDACTED] AND I HAVE A [REDACTED] WHO



1 WORKS FOR [REDACTED]

2 THE COURT: IS HE AN [REDACTED]

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] HE WORKS FOR THE

4 [REDACTED]  
5 I'VE BEEN ON TWO TRIALS: ONE WAS A MUNICIPAL COURT  
6 TRIAL. IT WASN'T CRIMINAL. MONEY WAS INVOLVED. AND THE  
7 OTHER ONE WAS A CRIMINAL. AND THE FIRST ONE WAS IN THE '80'S  
8 SOMETIME. THE LAST ONE WAS PROBABLY TEN YEARS AGO. AND YES,  
9 I CAN BE FAIR.

10 THE COURT: HOW'S THE [REDACTED] GOING.

11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: VERY WELL.

12 THE COURT: WHEN I WAS STILL A COLLEGE STUDENT, WE  
13 HAD EMBARKED UPON A SPEAKERS PROGRAM. I GOT TOGETHER WITH  
14 [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED] AND WE MADE AN ARRANGEMENT  
15 WHERE THE SPEAKERS WOULD COME. AND THESE WERE [REDACTED]  
16 THE [REDACTED] DRAWS IN PEOPLE OF STATURE THAT HAVE SOMETHING  
17 IMPORTANT TO SAY.

18 WE USED TO HAVE THEM STAY AT THE [REDACTED] AND THE  
19 [REDACTED] SAID THAT "IF THEY'LL POSE FOR A PICTURE HERE AT THE  
20 [REDACTED] THEN ALL THE ACCOMMODATIONS ARE ON US," WHICH WAS A  
21 GREAT ACCOMMODATION FOR OUR LITTLE TINY SPEAKERS PROGRAM. BUT  
22 THEY WOULD SPEAK AT THE COLLEGE THE NIGHT BEFORE BACK IN 1976,  
23 AND THEN THEY'D GO TO [REDACTED] THE NEXT DAY.

24 SO I HAVE FOND MEMORIES OF THAT. PLEASE GIVE [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED] MY REGARDS.

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WILL.

2 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M [REDACTED] I LIVE IN

4 [REDACTED] YEARS IN THE NAVY AS A NAVAL AVIATOR.

5 28 YEARS IN INDUSTRY, IN R&D, DEFENSE INDUSTRY. I'M MARRIED.

6 MY WIFE IS [REDACTED] SHE DID [REDACTED] ADULT

7 CHILDREN, ALL OVER 40: [REDACTED] OF THEM PRODUCED CHILDREN FOR A

8 LIVING, I THINK. MY DAUGHTER IS [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] I HAVE A [REDACTED]

9 UP IN THE BAY AREA WHO'S IN [REDACTED] AND ONE [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] WHO DOES [REDACTED] FOR [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] ONE'S A [REDACTED] WHO [REDACTED] AT

12 [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] THE [REDACTED] I

13 HAVE BEEN SELECTED AND BOUNCED OFF A NUMBER OF FEDERAL AND

14 STATE JURIES, BUT I DID SERVE ON ONE CIVIL CASE IN THE

15 SUPERIOR COURT. I UNDERSTAND THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THAT

16 WORK AND THE GRAND JURY.

17 THE COURT: THE BASIS FOR BOUNCING YOU, WERE YOU PRO

18 PROSECUTION OR PRO DEFENSE?

19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I THINK HALF THE TIME IT WAS

20 JUST THE MILITARY EXPERIENCE. THE STORY IS IN COURT MARTIAL,

21 IF IT WEREN'T TRUE, THEY WOULDN'T HAVE CHARGED THEM TYPE OF

22 THING.

23 THE COURT: YOU HEARD [REDACTED] HE ADHERED TO THAT

24 KIND OF BELIEF IN THIS CIVILIAN PROCEEDING.

25 YOU'RE NOT OF THAT FRAME OF MIND?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO.

2 THE COURT: IT'S UNFAIR TO ASK YOU WHY YOU WERE  
3 BOUNCED. I'D HAVE TO ASK THE LAWYERS. WHEN WE PICK TRIAL  
4 JURIES A LOT OF TIME, SOME PEOPLE -- I TALK TO PEOPLE LIKE MY  
5 NEIGHBORS AND ALL. THEY SAY, "THEY BOUNCED ME OFF." THEY'RE  
6 UPSET ABOUT IT. AND I TRY TO ASSUAGE THEM BY SAYING, "LOOK,  
7 LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING." AND THIS IS IN A TRIAL JURY  
8 CONTEXT. "IT REALLY SAYS MORE ABOUT THE LAWYER THAN IT DOES  
9 ABOUT YOU. BECAUSE LAWYERS HAVE THESE IDEAS OF WHO THEY WANT  
10 ON A JURY OR WHAT THE COMPOSITION OF THE JURY OUGHT TO BE."

11 EVA'S HEARD ME TELL THIS STORY BEFORE. WHEN I WAS A  
12 YOUNG LAWYER TRYING CASES JUST STARTING OUT, MY RULE OF THUMB  
13 AS TO THE TEN CHALLENGES I HAD WAS NO ONE YOUNGER THAN I AM.  
14 IF THEY'RE YOUNGER THAN I AM, THEY HAVEN'T HAD TO MAKE HARD  
15 DECISIONS. THEY DON'T HAVE A SUFFICIENT STAKE IN THE  
16 COMMUNITY. I COULD RATTLE OFF THREE OR FOUR JUSTIFICATIONS  
17 FOR IT.

18 THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER IS I PROBABLY BOUNCED A LOT  
19 OF PEOPLE THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN FINE. IT REALLY ILLUSTRATES  
20 THE POINT THAT IT SAYS MORE ABOUT THE LAWYER THAN IT SAYS  
21 ABOUT THE PERSON BEING BOUNCED.

22 THANK YOU, [REDACTED] I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS.

23 [REDACTED]

24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
25 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A PRODUCTION SCHEDULER. I'M

1 MARRIED. MY WIFE [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED]  
2 BOYS FROM [REDACTED] TO [REDACTED]

3 THE COURT: YOU POOR SOUL.

4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I HAVE NO TRIAL EXPERIENCE, AND  
5 I COULD BE FAIR.

6 THE COURT: MY GOODNESS.

7 WHAT'S THE AGE SPAN BETWEEN YOUR BOYS?

8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: FROM [REDACTED] TO [REDACTED] THEY KEEP ME VERY  
9 BUSY.

10 THE COURT: I RAISED TWO THAT WERE TWO YEARS APART,  
11 AND THAT KEPT ME RUNNING ALL THE TIME.

12 YOU HAVE [REDACTED] HUH?

13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: WE TRIED FOR A GIRL, AND IT  
14 NEVER WORKED.

15 THE COURT: DO YOU HAVE BROTHERS AND SISTERS?

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I HAVE ANOTHER BROTHER AND TWO  
17 SISTERS.

18 THE COURT: HIGH INCIDENCE OF BOYS IN YOUR FAMILY?

19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: VERY MUCH.

20 THE COURT: DID YOUR MOTHER HAVE A LOT OF BOYS, TOO?

21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY SISTER HAS [REDACTED] BUT MY  
22 COUSINS, IT'S LIKE [REDACTED] BOYS AND [REDACTED] GIRLS.

23 THE COURT: IT MUST BE SOMETHING IN ONE'S GENETIC  
24 CODE. WE HAVE TO ASK THE DOCTOR, THE GENETICIST, ABOUT IT.

25 MY FAMILY TREE RUNS THE SAME WAY, ALMOST ALL BOYS. ALL OF US

1 KNOCK OUT BOYS. I DIDN'T KEEP GOING.

2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M DONE.

3 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED]

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE

6 IN [REDACTED] I'M A REGISTERED NURSE. I'M MARRIED.

7 WE HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILDREN. MY HUSBAND WORKS FOR [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED] HE'S A [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED] ONE [REDACTED] IS A [REDACTED] WHO WORKS

10 FOR [REDACTED] A [REDACTED] IS [REDACTED] AND ANOTHER [REDACTED] IS

11 AN [REDACTED] AND ONE [REDACTED] IS A [REDACTED]

12 [REDACTED] I HAVE NO EXPERIENCE AS A JUROR. AND I THINK I

13 CAN BE FAIR.

14 THE COURT: [REDACTED] YOU'RE GOING TO HEAR CASES,

15 I'M SURE, INVOLVING AGENTS [REDACTED]

16 YOU SAID YOUR OTHER SON IS A [REDACTED]

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: HE'S AN [REDACTED]

18 THE COURT: ONE'S AN [REDACTED] AND THE OTHER

19 IS.

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: A [REDACTED]

21 THE COURT: I THOUGHT YOU HAD TWO [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 JUST ONE?

24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY HUSBAND WORKS FOR [REDACTED] ID

25 [REDACTED]

1 THE COURT: YOU'RE GOING TO BE HEARING CASES FROM  
2 [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

3 CAN YOU BE OBJECTIVE ABOUT THOSE CASES? CAN YOU  
4 LISTEN TO THE FACTS AND MAKE A STAND-ALONE DECISION ON EACH  
5 CASE WITHOUT INSTINCTIVELY SAYING, "WELL, THEY WORK FOR THE  
6 [REDACTED] AS MY SON OR MY HUSBAND."

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I THINK I CAN BE FAIR.

8 THE COURT: THAT WOULD BE YOUR OBLIGATION. YOU'RE  
9 NOT AUTOMATICALLY DISQUALIFIED. AS YOU HEARD ME SAY, WE HAD A  
10 SERGEANT ON THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT THAT WAS SERVING ON ONE  
11 OF OUR GRAND JURIES. SO IT'S NOT AUTOMATICALLY DISQUALIFYING.  
12 BUT YOU HAVE TO BE ABLE TO ASSURE ME THAT "I'LL LOOK AT THESE  
13 CASES INDEPENDENTLY. I UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTING AS  
14 A BUFFER BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER TO CHARGE SOMEONE WITH  
15 A CRIME AND THEN BRINGING THEM TO TRIAL. AND I'LL FULFILL  
16 THAT FUNCTION CONSCIENTIOUSLY."

17 YOU CAN DO THAT?

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I CAN DO THAT.

19 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

20 [REDACTED]  
21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
22 IN [REDACTED] I'M A TRAFFIC ENGINEER WITH THE  
23 CITY OF [REDACTED]

24 THE COURT: MAYBE YOU CAN GET THOSE TELEPHONE POLES  
25 DOWN. I HAVE A BIG POLE RIGHT ON THE LEFT SIDE. I JUST READ

1 IN THE PAPER THAT WE'RE GOING TO PAY MORE FOR OUR TELEPHONE  
2 BILLS SO THAT THEY CAN TAKE ALL THESE POLES DOWN, AND I  
3 EXPECTED TO HEAR THAT CHAINSAWS THE NEXT MORNING. YOU CAN BET  
4 WHEN THE NEXT BILL COMES, I'M GOING TO HAVE THE ASSESSMENT.

5 YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THAT?

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THE PEOPLE IN THE UTILITIES  
7 PROGRAM KNOW.

8 I'M NOT MARRIED. I DON'T HAVE ANY CHILDREN. I WAS  
9 JUST ON A CRIMINAL CASE IN THE SUPERIOR COURT JUST LAST MONTH.  
10 SO I'M GETTING HIT AGAIN HERE. AND I UNDERSTAND THE  
11 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRIAL AND --

12 THE COURT: I WAS GOING TO SAY, YOU MUST BE  
13 REPORTING EARLY AND OFTEN IF YOU'VE BEEN CALLED FOR BOTH STATE  
14 AND FEDERAL SERVICE AT THE SAME TIME.

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I CAN BE FAIR.

16 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]  
18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE

19 IN [REDACTED] I'M AN INVESTIGATOR AND HOUSING COORDINATOR  
20 FOR THE [REDACTED] I'M  
21 MARRIED FOR 12 YEARS. MY HUSBAND IS [REDACTED] WE  
22 DON'T HAVE CHILDREN BY CHOICE. I DON'T HAVE ANY EXPERIENCE IN  
23 THE COURT SYSTEM. I CAN BE FAIR. IT WOULD BE AN HONOR,  
24 SIR.

25 THE COURT: THANK YOU. I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS.

1 [REDACTED]  
2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
3 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A CHILDCARE WORKER/MENTAL HEALTH  
4 WORKER WORKING WITH ABUSED -- PHYSICALLY AND SEXUALLY ABUSED  
5 CHILDREN. I'M NOT MARRIED. I DON'T HAVE ANY KIDS. I DON'T  
6 HAVE ANY EXPERIENCE AS A TRIAL JUROR. YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

7 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]  
9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE IN  
10 [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA. THAT'S [REDACTED]

11 THE COURT: WELCOME.

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M AN AIRCRAFT MECHANIC FOR  
13 [REDACTED] I'M MARRIED. MY WIFE IS A  
14 [REDACTED]

15 THE COURT: DO YOU HAVE ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION  
16 AT ALL?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'M [REDACTED]  
18 I HAVE TWO ADULT BOYS. AND I HAVE NO EXPERIENCE IN  
19 FEDERAL COURT. AND I CAN BE FAIR.

20 THE COURT: YOU CAN EVALUATE THESE CASES  
21 INDEPENDENTLY? YOU'RE ACTING AS A CITIZEN AND NOT SO MUCH AS  
22 A [REDACTED] DO YOU UNDERSTAND THAT?

23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

24 THE COURT: [REDACTED] IS THE [REDACTED]  
25 CALIFORNIA?



1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THAT'S ABOUT IT.

2 THE COURT: MY SON JUST WENT OVER TO THE [REDACTED]  
3 [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED] WE DROVE HIM IN THE SUMMER. I WANTED  
4 TO GET OVER THERE QUICKLY. SOMEBODY WARNED ME AFTERWARDS THAT  
5 THEY'RE A VERY AGGRESSIVE [REDACTED] HIGHWAY PATROL.

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THEY'RE OUT THERE.

7 THE COURT: CAN I USE YOUR NAME IN CASE I GET  
8 STOPPED?

9 THANK YOU, [REDACTED]  
10 [REDACTED]

11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
12 IN [REDACTED] I DO CONVENTION SERVICES AT THE [REDACTED] IN  
13 [REDACTED] I'M NOT MARRIED. I HAVE NO KIDS. I DON'T HAVE ANY  
14 EXPERIENCE AS A TRIAL JUROR. AND I COULD BE FAIR.

15 THE COURT: THANK YOU. WE'RE GLAD TO HAVE YOU.  
16 [REDACTED]

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE IN  
18 [REDACTED] MY WIFE AND I ARE BOTH RETIRED. WE HAVE [REDACTED]  
19 ADULT CHILDREN.

20 THE COURT: WHAT WAS YOUR WORK BEFORE YOU RETIRED?

21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WAS [REDACTED] YEARS AN EDUCATOR.

22 AND WE HAVE NINE GRANDCHILDREN. OUR IMMEDIATE ADULT  
23 CHILDREN, ONE IS A SUCCESSFUL [REDACTED] ONE IS A  
24 SUCCESSFUL [REDACTED] MY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] OF  
25 [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] AND PART OF [REDACTED] AND

1 UNFORTUNATELY, MY OTHER SON HAS [REDACTED] HE HAS BEEN  
2 [REDACTED] FOR SEVERAL YEARS. I'VE HAD EXPERIENCE ON ONE  
3 TRIAL. IT WAS A CRIMINAL CASE AT THE VISTA COURTHOUSE. AND I  
4 CERTAINLY CAN BE FAIR.

5 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

6 [REDACTED] GOOD AFTERNOON.

7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE IN

8 [REDACTED] I'M MARRIED. I HAVE [REDACTED] CHILDREN. ONE IS A

9 [REDACTED] MY WIFE IS A [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED] MY SON IS A [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] I'M A CONTRACT OFFICER FOR THE NAVY WORKING AT THE

12 [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED] AND I'VE BEEN CALLED

13 THREE TIMES. I'VE NEVER BEEN IMPANELED ON A JURY. I'VE  
14 STATED MY PRO POLICE VIEWS.

15 THE COURT: YOU CAN SERVE IN THIS FUNCTION AS A  
16 GRAND JUROR OBJECTIVELY, LOOK AT THE EVIDENCE, AND ANSWER THE  
17 QUESTIONS THAT I'VE REPEATED NOW SEVERAL TIMES: DO I HAVE A  
18 REASONABLE BELIEF THAT A CRIME WAS COMMITTED? DO I HAVE A  
19 REASONABLE BELIEF THAT THE PERSON THEY WANT ME TO INDICT  
20 EITHER COMMITTED THE CRIME OR ASSISTED WITH IT?

21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, SIR.

22 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]  
24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] I LIVE IN [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED]

1 THE COURT: HOW IS THAT?

2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I LOVE BEING [REDACTED] I WOULD  
3 HAVE WALKED TODAY, EXCEPT I THINK IT'S GOING TO RAIN.

4 I'M A CPA. I'M MARRIED. NO CHILDREN. AND I HAVE  
5 NEVER SERVED ON A JURY. AND I CAN BE FAIR.

6 THE COURT: THANK YOU [REDACTED]  
7 [REDACTED]

8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] I LIVE IN

9 [REDACTED] I DO NOT WORK. I'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR

10 [REDACTED] YEARS. MY HUSBAND IS RETIRED FROM THE [REDACTED]

11 BUT NOW IS A [REDACTED]  
12 [REDACTED]

13 THE COURT: WHAT WAS HIS JOB WITH THE [REDACTED]  
14 [REDACTED]

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: HE WAS A [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED] BUT ALWAYS WORKED IN [REDACTED]  
17 [REDACTED]

18 THE COURT: WHAT DOES HE DO NOW AS A [REDACTED] WITH  
19 THE [REDACTED]

20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: HE'S A [REDACTED] EMPLOYEE. HE  
21 WORKS IN [REDACTED] AND THEN, FOR EXAMPLE, [REDACTED] HE'LL  
22 BE WORKING [REDACTED] AT THE [REDACTED]

23 THE COURT: LET'S HOPE THEY WIN THAT GAME.

24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

25 THE COURT: I'M A LITTLE WORRIED ABOUT IT. I WAS

1 TORN WITH THE KANSAS CITY CHIEFS. I WAS HOPING -- I THOUGHT  
2 THEY WOULD BE THE EASIER TEAM FOR THE CHARGERS TO BEAT.

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: WE HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT [REDACTED] AND  
4 [REDACTED] GRANDCHILDREN. OUR [REDACTED] IS A [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]  
5 [REDACTED] FOR [REDACTED]  
6 [REDACTED]. OUR [REDACTED] IS A [REDACTED] FOR  
7 [REDACTED] COMPANY IN [REDACTED] I'VE BEEN CALLED, BUT NEVER  
8 SERVED ON A JURY. YES, I COULD BE FAIR.

9 THE COURT: YOU SAY THAT MINDFUL OF EVERYTHING YOU  
10 LEARNED ON THE TAPE AND ALL THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT  
11 HAVE BEEN GIVEN SO FAR?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

13 THE COURT: [REDACTED]

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
15 IN THE [REDACTED] I'M UNEMPLOYED AT THE CURRENT  
16 TIME. I'M A HOUSEWIFE. I WAS A BOOKKEEPER FOR SEVERAL YEARS.  
17 I'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR 19. MY SPOUSE IS A [REDACTED]  
18 [REDACTED] WE HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT [REDACTED], BOTH WHO LIVE IN [REDACTED]  
19 ONE WORKS IN [REDACTED] THE OTHER [REDACTED] I  
20 THINK I WAS CALLED FOR TRIAL JURY OVER AT SUPERIOR COURT ABOUT  
21 15 YEARS AGO, BUT I DON'T REMEMBER -- I DON'T THINK I WAS  
22 IMPANELED, AT LEAST NOT THAT I REMEMBER. I LIKE THINGS TO  
23 BALANCE OUT. I LIKE TO FIND HOW THINGS WORK. THAT'S WHY I  
24 ENJOY WORKING WITH NUMBERS. I GREW UP ABOUT 20 MINUTES AWAY  
25 FROM GILLETTE STADIUM.

1 THE COURT: YOU'RE WORRIED, TOO.

2 [REDACTED]  
3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE  
4 IN [REDACTED] NOW. I JUST MOVED DOWN THERE FROM  
5 [REDACTED] I WORK FROM HOME AS A MORTGAGE BROKER, AND I'VE  
6 DONE THAT FOR [REDACTED] YEARS. NO KIDS. NEVER BEEN MARRIED. I HAVE  
7 BEEN CALLED FOR JURY DUTY, BUT NEVER PULLED UP FROM MAIN  
8 SELECTION. AND YES, I CAN BE FAIR.

9 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

10 [REDACTED]  
11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED] I LIVE IN  
12 [REDACTED] I DON'T WORK. I'M MARRIED. MY HUSBAND WORKS FOR  
13 [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] KIDS. NO EXPERIENCE. AND  
14 I CAN BE FAIR.

15 THE COURT: WHAT DOES HE DO FOR THE [REDACTED]

16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: HE'S [REDACTED]

17 THE COURT: WAS HE A [REDACTED]

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO. HE [REDACTED] S.

19 HE'S [REDACTED] FOR A MILLION YEARS. HE TRAVELS. WE LIVE [REDACTED]  
20 AND HE JUST TRAVELS.

21 THE COURT: WHERE DO THEY DO [REDACTED]

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED]

23 THE COURT: YOU JOIN HIM SOMETIMES FOR [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]

25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

1 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

2

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED]

4 I LIVE [REDACTED] I WORK AT A CHILDREN'S BOOK STORE IN

5 [REDACTED] I'M MARRIED. MY HUSBAND WORKS [REDACTED] MY [REDACTED]

6 ADULT CHILDREN, MY OLDEST [REDACTED] GRADUATED FROM [REDACTED] AS

7 A [REDACTED] HE'S A [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED] MY SECOND [REDACTED] GRADUATED FROM [REDACTED] HE'S

9 AN [REDACTED] I'VE BEEN CALLED TO JURY DUTY, BUT

10 NEVER IMPANELED. I CAN BE FAIR.

11 THE COURT: LET ME TEST MY MEMORY WITH YOU.

12 "WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE."

13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: [REDACTED]

14 THE COURT: IS THAT BOOK STILL VERY POPULAR?

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: VERY. I CAN'T KEEP IT ON THE  
16 SHELF. THAT'S WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS FOR A BABY GIFT.

17 THE COURT: [REDACTED] DO YOU USE THAT BOOK WITH  
18 YOUR BOYS?

19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

20 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

21

22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE

23 IN [REDACTED] I'M A TEACHER AND A COACH

24 FOR ADOLESCENT KIDS; HEALTH, P.E., LA CROSSE. I'M MARRIED.

25 MY SPOUSE IS [REDACTED] HE'S GONE BACK TO

1 SCHOOL. HE TINKERS IN THE [REDACTED] I DON'T HAVE ADULT  
2 CHILDREN. I HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES.

3 THE COURT: HOW MUCH EXPERIENCE? YOU'VE SAT ON BOTH  
4 CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURIES?

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES, SIR.

6 THE COURT: WHEN WAS YOUR MOST RECENT JURY  
7 EXPERIENCE?

8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: APPROXIMATELY FIVE YEARS AGO, A  
9 CIVIL CASE.

10 THE COURT: LET ME PUT TO YOU THE QUESTION THAT I  
11 PUT TO MANY WHO'VE HAD BOTH TYPES OF JURY EXPERIENCE.

12 YOU UNDERSTAND THE DISTINCTION HERE THAT THIS GRAND  
13 JURY WOULD PERFORM A DIFFERENT FUNCTION FROM THE ONE --

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I UNDERSTAND THAT.

15 THE COURT: AND [REDACTED] I WANT TO MAKE SURE I GOT  
16 YOUR LAST ANSWER.

17 YOU CAN BE FAIR?

18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I CAN BE FAIR.

19 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

20 [REDACTED]  
21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I LIVE

22 IN [REDACTED] I'M A CATHOLIC DEACON AT A CHURCH [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED] AND I'M ALSO PRESIDENT OF A COMPANY IN [REDACTED] THAT  
24 MAKES [REDACTED] FOR [REDACTED] I'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR  
25 [REDACTED] YEARS. MY WIFE IS A [REDACTED] SHE [REDACTED]

1 WORK. I HAVE [REDACTED] ADULT CHILDREN AND TWO GRANDCHILDREN. MY  
2 [REDACTED] IS A [REDACTED] FOR [REDACTED] THE [REDACTED] MY  
3 [REDACTED] DOES [REDACTED] ON [REDACTED] AT [REDACTED] AT  
4 [REDACTED] AND HE'S PRESENTLY [REDACTED] AS WE DISCUSSED.  
5 TEN YEARS AGO, I WAS A JUROR ON A CIVIL CASE. AND I HAVE TO  
6 SAY I'M SOFT ON IMMIGRATION BECAUSE I'VE DONE VOLUNTEER WORK  
7 WITH IMMIGRANTS IN THE FIELD. BUT I DO NOT THINK THAT WOULD  
8 STAND IN MY WAY OF MAKING FAIR AND OBJECTIVE DECISIONS.

9 THE COURT: AS YOU HEARD ME EXPLAIN EARLIER TO ONE  
10 OF THE PROSPECTIVE GRAND JURORS, WE'RE NOT ABOUT TRYING TO  
11 CHANGE PEOPLE'S PHILOSOPHIES OR ATTITUDES HERE. THAT'S NOT MY  
12 BUSINESS. BUT WHAT I HAVE TO INSIST ON IS THAT YOU FOLLOW THE  
13 LAW THAT'S GIVEN TO US BY UNITED STATES CONGRESS. WE ENFORCE  
14 THE FEDERAL LAWS HERE.

15 I THINK I CONFESSED ALOUD THAT THERE'S SOME OF THE  
16 LAWS THAT I DISAGREE WITH THAT I HAVE TO ENFORCE. SO IT'S NOT  
17 ABOUT ME OR MY PHILOSOPHIES. IT'S ABOUT PERFORMING A  
18 CONSCIENTIOUS FUNCTION HERE AND SEEING IF THE FACTS SUPPORT AN  
19 OUTCOME ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

20 CAN YOU DO THAT?

21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I DON'T THINK I WOULD HAVE ANY  
22 PROBLEM.

23 THE COURT: THANK YOU.

24 [REDACTED]  
25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I



1 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I HAVE WORKED AS A CHEMICAL ENGINEER, AS A  
2 LAWYER, AS A SOCIAL WORKER, AND AS A LAW SCHOOL PROFESSOR.

3 THE COURT: WHAT WAS DISCIPLINE IN THE LAW? WERE  
4 YOU AN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWYER?

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: NO. LABOR LAW AND PERSUASIVE  
6 WRITING AT [REDACTED]

7 THE COURT: WHEN YOU PRACTICED, WHERE DID YOU  
8 PRACTICE?

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WAS WITH CORPORATIONS IN  
10 NEW YORK; [REDACTED] WHO BUILT THE [REDACTED]  
11 [REDACTED] THAT I WAS INVOLVED IN. I WENT FROM THAT TO [REDACTED] WHO  
12 BUILT THE [REDACTED] AND I WENT IN-HOUSE WITH [REDACTED]  
13 [REDACTED] BUT I'VE ALSO BEEN WITH LARGE LAW FIRMS IN [REDACTED]  
14 AND [REDACTED]

15 THE COURT: INTERESTING AND VARIED LEGAL CAREER,  
16 HUH?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

18 I'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR [REDACTED] YEARS TWICE AND NOT  
19 DIVORCED. THAT ALSO ADDS UP TO [REDACTED] HAPPY YEARS. MY CURRENT  
20 WIFE WORKS FOR THE [REDACTED] SHE [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED]  
22 INCIDENTALLY, SHE WAS [REDACTED] WHO [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED] FROM HIS [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED]

25 THE COURT: HER FIRST HUSBAND?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: YES.

2 THE COURT: INTERESTING.

3 MR. [REDACTED] IS TALKING ABOUT THE CASE THAT  
4 PROBABLY ALL OF US KNOW FROM TV, THE MIRANDA DECISION, WHERE  
5 YOU HAVE TO TELL THE SUSPECTS BEFORE YOU QUESTION THEM "YOU  
6 HAVE A RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL  
7 BE HELD AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW."

8 HE WAS THE LAWYER FOR ERNESTO MIRANDA, HUH?

9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THAT WAS AN ACLU CASE.

10 WHEN [REDACTED]  
11 [REDACTED]

12 THE COURT: HE GOT KILLED IN A BAR FIGHT IN PHOENIX  
13 YEARS AFTER HE WAS VINDICATED.

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THAT'S RIGHT. WHEN THE POLICE  
15 CAME TO ARREST THE SUSPECT, THEY KNEW THEY HAD TO READ  
16 SOMETHING TO HIM. THEY WEREN'T SURE WHAT. AND THE OTHER  
17 POLICEMAN WHO WAS LOOKING THROUGH THE VICTIM'S -- MIRANDA'S  
18 WALLET SAID, "LOOK HERE. I FOUND SOMETHING. I THINK THIS IS  
19 IT." SO THE GUY WHO KILLED MIRANDA WAS READ HIS MIRANDA  
20 RIGHTS FROM WHAT WAS IN MIRANDA'S WALLET.

21 THE COURT: AMONG THE MEMORABILIA THAT [REDACTED]  
22 DID HE ACTUALLY AUTOGRAPH ANY OF THOSE CARDS?

23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I DIDN'T GO THROUGH IT. IT WAS  
24 BOXES AND BOXES OF PAPERS.

25 THE COURT: I WOULD IMAGINE IN THIS DAY, THAT WOULD

1 BE SOMETHING THAT COULD FETCH MONEY ON EBAY.

2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: THAT WAS PRE-EBAY.

3 I HAD [REDACTED] NATURAL CHILDREN, TWO OF WHOM ARE ALIVE.

4 ONE IS A [REDACTED] AND THE OTHER HAS A [REDACTED]

5 ONE OF MY CHILDREN WHO DIED WAS A LITIGATION ATTORNEY IN

6 [REDACTED] I HAVE [REDACTED] STEPCHILDREN. ONE IS A CRIMINAL

7 DEFENSE LAWYER IN [REDACTED] COUNTY, AND THE OTHER IS AN

8 [REDACTED] I WAS SEATED AS A CRIMINAL JUROR IN SUPERIOR

9 COURT. WE ACQUITTED. AND I CERTAINLY CAN BE FAIR.

10 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED] I APPRECIATE  
11 YOUR ANSWERS.

12 [REDACTED]  
13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I GO

14 BY [REDACTED] AFTER A TWO-YEAR MISSION FOR MY CHURCH, I WAS

15 FORTUNATE TO MARRY MY CHILDHOOD SWEETHEART. WE'VE BEEN

16 MARRIED FOR [REDACTED] YEARS. SHE'S A DOMESTIC GODDESS. WE HAVE [REDACTED]

17 CHILDREN. WE HAVE ONE [REDACTED] OUR [REDACTED] OLDER ARE MARRIED. OUR

18 [REDACTED] IS A STUDENT. OUR OTHER CHILDREN, ONE IS IN

19 [REDACTED] THE OTHER IS THE [REDACTED] WITH

20 [REDACTED] AS FAR AS MY LIVING, I'M AN ARCHITECT.

21 I'M [REDACTED] WE SPECIALIZE IN

22 [REDACTED] GENERALLY MORE TOWARDS INSTITUTIONAL WORK. WE DO

23 LIBRARIES FOR THE CITY OF [REDACTED] AND

24 [REDACTED] I HAVE EXPERIENCE IN TERMS OF TRIAL, BUT IT'S

25 LIMITED TO EXPERT WITNESS PRIMARILY ON ZONING ISSUES AND

1 CONSTRUCTION DEFECT. I'VE PROBABLY BEEN INVOLVED IN SOMEWHERE  
2 BETWEEN 13 AND 15 OF THOSE KINDS OF CASES. YOUR HONOR, I WILL  
3 BE FAIR.

4 THE COURT: THANK YOU VERY MUCH, [REDACTED] I  
5 APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERS.

6 [REDACTED]  
7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: MY NAME IS [REDACTED] I  
8 LIVE IN [REDACTED] I'M A REALTOR, AND MY HUSBAND IS A  
9 [REDACTED] WE HAVE ONE [REDACTED] WHO IS [REDACTED] I HAVE HAD  
10 NO EXPERIENCE WITH BEING A JUROR. I CAN BE FAIR.

11 THE COURT: THANK YOU, [REDACTED]  
12 ONCE AGAIN, I HAVE TO MAKE A DETERMINATION HERE OF  
13 WHO MIGHT BE THE FOREPERSON AND DEPUTY FOREPERSON.

14 [REDACTED] HOW ABOUT YOU? ARE YOU UP TO THE  
15 TASK OF SERVING AS THE FOREPERSON? LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT THE  
16 ROLE OF A FOREPERSON.

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I HAD [REDACTED]  
18 AGO. I'M DOING FINE, BUT SOME DAYS --

19 THE COURT: I'M GOING TO APPOINT A DEPUTY  
20 FOREPERSON, TOO. LET ME TELL YOU WHAT THE FUNCTION IS.

21 IT USED TO BE WHEN THE GRAND JURY DECIDED ON A GROUP  
22 OF CASES AND DECIDED TO RETURN INDICTMENTS IN CASES, THE  
23 ENTIRE GRAND JURY WOULD HAVE TO COME DOWN AND AFFIRM THAT  
24 "THESE ARE OUR DECISIONS." A FEW YEARS AGO, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN  
25 YEARS AGO, CONGRESS PASSED A LAW THAT SAID, "WE'LL ALLOW THE

1 FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY TO COME DOWN AND REPRESENT TO THE  
2 COURT THE RESULTS OF GRAND JURY BALLOTING"

3 SO TYPICALLY, AS YOU HEARD ME MENTION, ONCE THE  
4 GRAND JURY SESSION IS THROUGH FOR THE DAY, THE GRAND JURY  
5 FOREPERSON OR DEPUTY FOREPERSON WILL COME DOWN AND ATTEST TO  
6 THE COURT ALONG WITH THE APPROPRIATE PAPERWORK THE RESULTS OF  
7 GRAND JURY'S WORK FOR THE DAY. THAT WOULD BE ABOUT IT.

8 THE OTHER THING IS THE U.S. ATTORNEY WOULD LOOK TO  
9 YOU TO HELP SCHEDULE SESSIONS WITH THE GRAND JURY, TO GET A  
10 CONSENSUS AMONG GRAND JURORS ABOUT BREAKS OR HOW LONG YOU WANT  
11 TO GO, THAT TYPE OF THING. I DON'T WANT TO SAY IT'S NOT  
12 IMPORTANT, BUT IT'S NOT GOING TO TAX YOUR RESOURCES MUCH MORE,  
13 I DON'T THINK, THAN JUST SIMPLY SERVING AS A GRAND JUROR.  
14 THERE IS A LITTLE MORE INVOLVED, AND YOU HAVE A TITLE.

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'D RATHER BE THE DEPUTY.

16 THE COURT: WELL, THEN, LET'S SWITCH PLACES.

17 [REDACTED] I WAS GOING TO CALL UPON YOU TO SEE IF  
18 YOU'D BE INTERESTED IN BEING A DEPUTY. [REDACTED] WOULD  
19 DEFER TO YOU AS THE FOREPERSON.

20 ARE YOU WILLING TO TAKE THAT ASSIGNMENT?

21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I WOULD BE.

22 THE COURT: I'LL APPOINT [REDACTED] AS THE FOREPERSON  
23 OF THE GRAND JURY AND [REDACTED] AS THE DEPUTY FOREPERSON.

24 NOW, I MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THERE MIGHT BE  
25 PEOPLE THAT WANTED TO SWITCH BETWEEN THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

1 PANELS. I'VE BEEN INFORMED THAT ONE OF THE GRAND JURORS FROM  
2 THE FIRST PANEL, THE WEDNESDAY PANEL, WOULD PREFER TO SIT ON  
3 THURSDAYS.

4 IS THERE ANYONE ON THIS THURSDAY PANEL -- OKAY. ALL  
5 RIGHT.

6 LET ME TAKE FIRST THINGS FIRST.

7 TURNING MY ATTENTION BACK TO THE WEDNESDAY PANEL,  
8 WHO IS IT THAT WOULD PREFER -- [REDACTED]

9 I'M GOING TO TRY TO GET YOU IN ORDER.

10 [REDACTED] SPOKE UP FIRST.

11 [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

12 LET ME SEE IF I HAVE FOUR SIMILARLY SITUATED PEOPLE  
13 ON THURSDAY THAT WANT TO GO TO WEDNESDAY.

14 MR. COOPER, I'M GOING TO SWITCH YOU WITH

15 [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED], I'LL SWITCH YOU WITH [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED], I'LL SWITCH YOU WITH [REDACTED]

18 AND [REDACTED] I'LL SWITCH YOU WITH [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]

20 IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WHO EITHER WANTS TO SWITCH OR  
21 IS INDIFFERENT?

22 [REDACTED], I'LL SWITCH YOU WITH [REDACTED]

23 I LIKE TO BE ACCOMMODATING TO EVERYBODY. AND SEEING  
24 NO MORE HANDS, I'M NOT GOING TO MAKE ANY MORE INQUIRIES.

25 [REDACTED] WILL YOU STAND.

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[REDACTED]  
I PROPOSE SWITCHING THE TWO OF THEM.  
DO YOU WANT THEM TO SWITCH PHYSICALLY RIGHT NOW?  
THE CLERK: NO.  
THE COURT: [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] THOSE TWO WILL  
SWITCH.

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WILL SWITCH.  
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WILL SWITCH.  
[REDACTED] ON THE END AND [REDACTED]

WE'LL MAKE THOSE SWITCHES AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME.  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE BEEN  
SELECTED TO SIT ON THE GRAND JURY, IF YOU'LL STAND AND RAISE  
YOUR RIGHT HAND, PLEASE.

--000--

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE TESTIMONY  
ADDUCED IN THE FOREGOING MATTER IS  
A TRUE RECORD OF SAID PROCEEDINGS.

S/EVA OEMICK

7-3-07

EVA OEMICK  
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

DATE

# **EXHIBIT C**



1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
6 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
7

8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 MANUEL MARTINEZ-COVARRUBIAS,

12 Defendant.

CASE NO. 07cr0491 BTM

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS THE  
INDICTMENT**

13  
14 Defendant Manuel Martinez-Covarrubias has filed a Motion to Dismiss the Indictment  
15 Due to Erroneous Grand Jury Instruction. For the reasons discussed below, Defendant's  
16 motion is **DENIED**.

17 **I. BACKGROUND**

18 On February 28, 2007, a federal grand jury empaneled in this district on January 11,  
19 2007 returned a two-count Indictment charging Defendant with Importation of  
20 Methamphetamine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 952 and 960, and Possession of  
21 Methamphetamine with Intent to Distribute, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1).  
22

23 **II. CHALLENGED INSTRUCTIONS**

24 A. Video Presentation

25 Prior to the selection of the grand jury jury, the potential grand jurors were shown a  
26 video titled "The Federal Grand Jury: The People's Panel." The video's apparent purpose  
27 is to educate potential grand jurors about their civic duty to serve, the function of the grand  
28 jury, and their responsibilities as grand jurors.

1 The video presents the story of a woman who serves on a grand jury for the first time.  
2 In one scene, after the woman receives the summons, her son tells her what he has learned  
3 about the function of a grand jury. Reading from a civics book, the son states that if the “jury  
4 finds that probable cause does exist, then it will return a written statement of charges called  
5 an indictment . . . .”

6 When charging the impaneled grand jury, the fictional judge explains that if the grand  
7 jury finds that there is probable cause, “you will return an indictment.”

8 Later, the foreperson tells the other grand jurors that there are two purposes of the  
9 grand jury: (1) when there is a finding of probable cause, to bring the accused to trial fairly  
10 and swiftly; and (2) to protect the innocent against unfounded prosecution.

11

12 B. Voir Dire Session

13 Before commencing voir dire, the empaneling judge, the Hon. Larry A. Burns,  
14 explained the function of the grand jury to the prospective jurors as follows: “The grand jury  
15 is determining really two factors: ‘Do we have a reasonable – collectively, do we have a  
16 reasonable belief that a crime was committed? And second, do we have a reasonable belief  
17 that the person that they propose that we indict committed the crime?’ If the answer is ‘yes’  
18 to both of those, then the case should move forward. If the answer to either of the questions  
19 is ‘no,’ then the grand jury should hesitate and not indict.” App. 2 to Gov’t Response at 8.

20 During voir dire, Judge Burns explained to the potential grand jurors that the  
21 presentation of the evidence to the grand jury was going to be one-sided. Id. at 14.  
22 However, Judge Burns stated, “Now, having told you that, my experience is that the  
23 prosecutors don’t play hide-the-ball. If there’s something adverse or that cuts against the  
24 charge, you’ll be informed of that. They have a duty to do that.” Id. at 14-15.

25 One prospective juror, a retired clinical social worker, indicated that he did not believe  
26 that any drugs should be considered illegal. Id. at 16. He also stated that he had strong  
27 feelings about immigration cases and thought the government was spending a lot of time  
28 unnecessarily persecuting people. Id. The following exchange occurred:

1 The Court: Now, the question is can you fairly evaluate those cases? Just as  
2 the Defendant ultimately is entitled to a fair trial and the person that's accused  
3 is entitled to a fair appraisal of the evidence of the case that's in front of you,  
4 so, too, is the United States entitled to a fair judgment. If there's probable  
5 cause, then the case should go forward. I wouldn't want you to say, "Well,  
6 yeah, there's probable cause. But I still don't like what our Government is  
7 doing. I disagree with these laws, so I'm not going to vote for it to go forward."  
8 If that's your frame of mind, then probably you shouldn't serve. Only you can  
9 tell me that.

10 Prospective Juror: Well, I think I may fall in that category.

11 The Court: In the latter category?

12 Prospective Juror: Yes.

13 The Court: Where it would be difficult for you to support a charge even if you  
14 thought the evidence warranted it?

15 Prospective Juror: Yes.

16 The Court: I'm going to excuse you, then. I appreciate your honest answers.

17 Id. at 16-17.

18 Later, another prospective juror, a real estate agent, expressed a concern regarding  
19 the disparity between state and federal law with respect to medical marijuana. Judge Burns  
20 responded:

21 Well, those things – the consequences of your determination shouldn't concern  
22 you in the sense that penalties or punishment, things like that – we tell trial  
23 jurors, of course, that they cannot consider the punishment or the  
24 consequence that Congress has set for these things. We'd ask you to also  
25 abide by that. We want you to make a business-like decision and look at the  
26 facts and make a determination of whether there was a [sic] probable cause.

27 Id. at 25.

28 Subsequently, the prospective juror stated that he felt that drugs should be legal and  
that rapists and murderers, not people using drugs, should go to jail. Id. at 25-26. The  
following exchange ensued:

The Court: I think rapists and murderers ought to go to jail too. It's not for me  
as a judge to say what the law is. We elect legislators to do that. We're sort  
of at the end of the pipe on that. We're charged with enforcing the laws that  
Congress gives us.

I can tell you sometimes I don't agree with some of the legal decisions  
that are indicated that I have to make. But my alternative is to vote for  
someone different, vote for someone that supports the policies I support and  
get the law changed. It's not for me to say, "Well, I don't like it. So I'm not  
going to follow it here."

You'd have a similar obligation as a grand juror even though you might

1 have to grit your teeth on some cases. Philosophically, if you were a member  
2 of congress, you'd vote against, for example, criminalizing marijuana. I don't  
know if that's it but you'd vote against criminalizing some drugs.

3 That's not what your prerogative is here. Your prerogative instead is to  
act like a judge and to say, "All right. This is what I've got to deal with  
objectively. Does it seem to me that a crime was committed? Yes. Does it  
4 seem to me that this person's involved? It does." And then your obligation, if  
you find those things to be true, would be to vote in favor of the case going  
5 forward.

6 I can understand if you tell me, "Look, I get all that, but I just can't do it  
or I wouldn't do it." I don't know what your frame of mind is. You have to tell  
me about that.

7 Prospective Juror: I'm not comfortable with it.

8 The Court: Do you think you'd be inclined to let people go on drug cases even  
9 though you were convinced there was probable cause they committed a drug  
offense?

10 Prospective Juror: It would depend upon the case.

11 The Court: Is there a chance that you would do that?

12 Prospective Juror: Yes.

13 The Court: I appreciate your answers. I'll excuse you at this time.

14 Id. at 26-28.

15 Later, a potential juror said that he was "soft" on immigration because he had done  
16 volunteer work with immigrants in the field, but that he could be fair and objective. Judge  
17 Burns stated: "As you heard me explain earlier to one of the prospective grand jurors, we're  
18 not about trying to change people's philosophies and attitudes here. That's not my business.  
19 But what I have to insist on is that you follow the law that's given to us by the United States  
20 Congress. We enforce the federal laws here." Id. at 61. This juror was not excused.

### 21 C. Charge to Impaneled Grand Jury

22 After the grand jury was impaneled, Judge Burns gave further instructions regarding  
23 the responsibilities of the grand jurors.

24 With respect to the enforcement of federal laws, Judge Burns explained:

25 But it's not for you to judge the wisdom of the criminal laws enacted by  
26 Congress; that is, whether or not there should be a federal law or should not  
27 be a federal law designating certain activity is [sic] criminal is not up to you.  
That's a judgment that Congress makes.

28 And if you disagree with that judgment made by Congress, then your

option is not to say, 'Well, I'm going to vote against indicting even though I think that the evidence is sufficient' or 'I'm going to vote in favor of [indictment] even though the evidence may be insufficient.' Instead, your obligation is to contact your congressman or advocate for a change in the laws, but not to bring your personal definition of what the law ought to be and try to impose that through applying it in a grand jury setting.

Furthermore, when you're deciding whether to indict or not to indict, you shouldn't be concerned with punishment that attaches to the charge. I think I also alluded to this in the conversation with one gentleman. Judges alone determine punishment. We tell trial juries in criminal cases that they're not to be concerned with the matter of punishment either. Your obligation at the end of the day is to make a business-like decision on facts and apply those facts to the law as it's explained and read to you.

App. 1 to Gov't Response at 8-9.

With respect to exculpatory evidence, Judge Burns stated: "As I told you, in most instances, the U.S. Attorneys are duty-bound to present evidence that cuts against what they may be asking you to do if they're aware of that evidence." Id. at 20. Later, Judge Burns said, "If past experience is any indication of what to expect in the future, then you can expect that the U.S. Attorneys that will appear in front of you will be candid, they'll be honest, that they'll act in good faith in all matters presented to you." Id. at 27.

### III. DISCUSSION

#### A. Instructions Re: Role of Grand Jury

Defendant contends that statements made in the video, Judge Burns' instructions, and the dismissal of two potential jurors deprived Defendant of the traditional functioning of the Grand Jury. Specifically, Defendant claims that the challenged statements in combination with the dismissal of the two potential jurors "flatly prohibited grand jurors from exercising their constitutional discretion to not indict even if probable cause supports the charge." (Def.'s Reply Br. 8.) Looking at the video presentation and the instructions as a whole, the Court disagrees.

Judge Burns made it clear that the jurors were not to refuse to indict in the face of probable cause *on the ground that they disagreed with Congress's decision to criminalize certain activity*. Judge Burns did not err in doing so. In United States v. Navarro-Vargas, 408

1 F.3d 1184 (9th Cir. 2005) (“Navarro-Vargas II”), the Ninth Circuit upheld the model grand jury  
 2 instruction that states: “You cannot judge the wisdom of the criminal laws enacted by  
 3 Congress, that is, whether or not there should or should not be a federal law designating  
 4 certain activity as criminal. That is to be determined by Congress and not by you.” The  
 5 majority opinion observed that the instruction was not contrary to any long-standing historical  
 6 practice surrounding the grand jury and noted that shortly after the adoption of the Bill of  
 7 Rights, federal judges charged grand juries with a duty to submit to the law and to strictly  
 8 enforce it. *Id.* at 1193,1202-03. “We cannot say that the grand jury’s power to judge the  
 9 wisdom of the laws is so firmly established that the district court must either instruct the jury  
 10 on its power to nullify the laws or remain silent.” *Id.* at 1204.

11 A prohibition against judging the wisdom of the criminal laws enacted by Congress  
 12 amounts to the same thing as a prohibition against refusing to indict based on disagreement  
 13 with the laws. It is true that Judge Burns used stronger language that, viewed in isolation,  
 14 could be misconstrued as requiring the return of an indictment in *all* cases where probable  
 15 cause can be found. Particularly troubling is the following statement made to the real estate  
 16 agent: “Your prerogative instead is to act like a judge and to say, ‘All right. This is what I’ve  
 17 got to deal with objectively. Does it seem to me that a crime was committed? Yes. Does  
 18 it seem to me that this person’s involved? It does.’ *And then your obligation*, if you find  
 19 those things to be true, *would be to vote in favor of the case going forward.*” App. 2 to Gov’t  
 20 Response at 26. However, viewed in context, Judge Burns was not mandating the issuance  
 21 of an indictment in *all* cases where probable cause is found; he was explaining that  
 22 disagreement with the laws should not be an obstacle to the issuance of an indictment.<sup>1</sup>

23 Furthermore, the word “obligation” is not materially different than the word “should.”

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24  
 25 <sup>1</sup> The Supreme Court has recognized that a grand jury is not required to indict in  
 26 every case where probable cause exists. In *Vasquez v. Hillery*, 474 U.S. 254, 263 (1986),  
 27 the Supreme Court explained: “The grand jury does not determine only that probable cause  
 28 exists to believe that a defendant committed a crime, or that it does not. In the hands of the  
 grand jury lies the power to charge a greater offense or a lesser offense; numerous counts  
 or a single count; and perhaps most significant of all, a capital offense or a noncapital offense  
 - all on the basis of the same facts. Moreover, ‘[t]he grand jury is not bound to indict in every  
 case where a conviction can be obtained.’ *United States v. Ciambrone*, 601 F.2d 616, 629  
 (2d Cir. 1979) (Friendly, J., dissenting).”

1 In Navarro-Vargas II, the majority opinion held that the model instruction that the jurors  
 2 “should” indict if they find probable cause does not violate the grand jury’s independence.  
 3 The majority explained, “As a matter of pure semantics, it does not ‘eliminate discretion on  
 4 the part of the grand jurors,’ leaving room for the grand jury to dismiss even if it finds  
 5 probable cause.” Navarro-Vargas II, 408 F.3d at 1205 (quoting United States v. Marcucci,  
 6 299 F.3d 1156, 1159 (9th Cir. 2002)). The dissenting opinion notes that the word “should”  
 7 is used “to express a duty [or] *obligation*.” Id. at 1121 (quoting The Oxford American Diction  
 8 And Language Guide 931 (1999))(emphasis added).<sup>2</sup>

9 Defendant points to the language in the video where first the son, then the judge, state  
 10 that if there is a finding of probable cause, the grand jury “will” return an indictment.  
 11 However, no emphasis is placed on the word “will.” As spoken by the actors, the statements  
 12 are not directives, mandating the return of an indictment upon the finding of probable cause,  
 13 but, rather, descriptions of what is expected to occur. Similarly, the foreperson’s statement  
 14 that one of the purposes of the grand jury is to bring an accused to trial when there is a  
 15 finding of probable cause is a general statement of the grand jury’s function, not a command  
 16 to return an indictment in *every* case where probable cause exists.

17 Defendant also argues that Judge Burns improperly forbade the grand jury from  
 18 considering the potential punishment for crimes when deciding whether or not to indict.  
 19 Defendant relies on the following statement:

20 Well, those things – the consequences of your determination shouldn’t concern  
 21 you in the sense that penalties or punishment, things like that – we tell trial  
 22 jurors, of course, that they cannot consider the punishment or the  
 23 consequence that Congress has set for these things. *We’d ask you to also*  
 24 *abide by that.* We want you to make a business-like decision and look at the  
 25 facts and make a determination of whether there was a probable cause.

26 App. 2 to Gov’t Response at 25. (Emphasis added.) Although Judge Burns stated that trial  
 27 jurors *cannot* consider punishment, he did not impose such a restriction on the grand jurors.  
 28 Instead, Judge Burns *requested* that the grand jurors follow the same principle. Similarly,

---

<sup>2</sup> Defendant concedes that at other times Judge Burns instructed that upon a finding of probable cause, the case “should” go forward. App. 2 to Gov’t Response at 8, 17; App. 1 to Gov’t Response at 4, 23.



1 during the formal charge, Judge Burns stated, “[y]ou *shouldn’t* be concerned with punishment  
2 that attaches to the charge.” App. 1 to Gov’t Response at 8. (Emphasis added.)

3 In United States v. Cortez-Rivera, 454 F.3d 1038 (9th Cir. 2006), the Ninth Circuit  
4 upheld a jury instruction that stated: “[W]hen deciding whether or not to indict, you *should not*  
5 be concerned about punishment in the event of conviction; judges alone determine  
6 punishment.” (Emphasis added.) Consistent with the reasoning in Marcucci and Navarro-  
7 Vargas II, the Ninth Circuit held that the instruction did not place an absolute bar on  
8 considering punishment and was therefore constitutional. The instructions given by Judge  
9 Burns regarding the consideration of punishment were substantially the same as the  
10 instruction in Cortez-Rivera.

11 Neither Judge Burns nor the video pronounced a general prohibition against jurors  
12 exercising their discretion to refuse to return an indictment in the face of probable cause.  
13 In any case, “history demonstrates that grand juries do not derive their independence from  
14 a judge’s instruction. Instead they derive their independence from an unreviewable power  
15 to decide whether to indict or not.” Navarro-Vargas II, 408 F.3d at 1204.

16 Both the video and Judge Burns informed the jurors about the utmost secrecy of the  
17 grand jury proceedings and their deliberations. The video and Judge Burns also emphasized  
18 to the jury that they were independent of the Government and did not have to return an  
19 indictment just because the Assistant U.S. Attorney asked them to. In the video, the judge  
20 expressed approval at the fact that the grand jury did not return an indictment as to the  
21 alleged driver of the get-away car. Judge Burns characterized the jury as “a buffer between  
22 our Government’s ability to accuse someone of a crime and then putting that person through  
23 the burden of standing trial.” App. 1 to Gov’t Response at 26. Judge Burns also told the  
24 jurors that they were not to be a “rubber stamp” and were expected to depend on their  
25 independent judgment. Id. at 27.

26 Even though the jurors were not explicitly instructed that they could use their  
27 discretion to refuse to return an indictment, they retained that power by virtue of the secrecy  
28 surrounding their deliberations and the unreviewability of their decisions. Nothing that Judge



1 Burns said or did impinged on the jurors' independence in this regard.

2 Defendant counters that the dismissal of the two potential jurors undermined the grand  
3 jury's independence from the very start. According to Defendant, when Judge Burns  
4 dismissed the jurors, the message was clear that they were to indict in every case where  
5 there was probable cause or they would be excused. Defendant contends that the remaining  
6 grand jurors could not have understood Judge Burns' actions in any other way. (Reply Br.  
7 18.) The Court disagrees.

8 Upon reading the voir dire transcript, it is apparent that the jurors were excused  
9 because they were biased against the government with respect to a whole category of  
10 criminal laws, not simply because they were independent-minded and might refuse to return  
11 an indictment in a case where probable cause exists. Judge Burns explained to the clinical  
12 social worker, "We're all products of our experience. We're not going to try to disabuse you  
13 of experiences or judgments that you have. What we ask is that you not allow those to  
14 control invariably the outcome of the cases coming in front of you; that you look at the cases  
15 fresh, you evaluate the circumstances, listen to the witness testimony, and then make an  
16 independent judgment." App. 2 to Gov't Response at 15. Judge Burns excused the social  
17 worker after he admitted that it would be difficult for him to return an indictment in drug or  
18 immigration cases.

19 Similarly, the real estate agent expressed that he thought drugs should be legal and  
20 that people using drugs should not be sent to jail. App. 2 to Gov't Response at 25-26. The  
21 real estate agent said that he was not comfortable with indicting in drug cases. Although he  
22 did not say that he would refuse to indict in all cases involving drugs, he admitted that  
23 because of his beliefs, there was a chance that he would refuse to return an indictment in a  
24 drug case even though there was probable cause. Id. at 27. The real estate agent's  
25 responses established that he had serious concerns regarding the criminalization of drugs  
26 and could not be impartial with respect to these cases

27 That bias was the reason for the dismissal of the first two potential jurors is confirmed  
28 by the dismissal of a third potential juror. This juror stated that he had a strong bias for the

1 Government. App. 2 to Gov't Response at 38. Judge Burns cautioned the juror that he  
2 should not "automatically defer to [the Government] or surrender the function and give the  
3 indictment decision to the U.S. Attorney. You have to make that independently." Id. at 40.  
4 Judge Burns emphasized once again the responsibility of the jurors to evaluate the facts of  
5 each case independently based on the evidence presented. Id. at 42-43. Demonstrating his  
6 even-handedness, Judge Burns explained, "I'm equally concerned with somebody who would  
7 say, 'I'm going to automatically drop the trap door on anybody the U.S. Attorney asks.' I  
8 wouldn't want you to do that." Id. at 44.

9 A reasonable grand juror would not have interpreted the dismissal of the first two  
10 potential jurors as a message that they must indict in all cases where probable cause is  
11 found or risk being excused from service. It was apparent to the other jurors that a lack of  
12 impartiality with respect to certain types of cases, *not* independence, was the reason for all  
13 three dismissals.

14 In sum, Judge Burns did not err in instructing the grand jurors that they were not to  
15 refuse to return an indictment on the ground that they disagreed with the laws. Furthermore,  
16 nothing in the video or Judge Burns' instructions nullified the grand jury's inherent power to  
17 refuse to indict for any reason whatsoever. As the Ninth Circuit noted in Navarro-Vargas II,  
18 408 F.3d at 1204, the grand jury's independence results from the secrecy of their  
19 deliberations and the unreviewability of their decisions. Nothing in the record shows any  
20 impediment to that independence.

21  
22 B. Instructions re: Assistant U.S. Attorneys

23 Defendant also contends that Judge Burns committed structural error by making  
24 comments about the Assistant U.S. Attorney's duty to present evidence that "cuts against the  
25 charge." According to Defendant, not only did Judge Burns' comments contradict United  
26 States v. Williams, 504 U.S. 36 (1992), but also discouraged independent investigation,  
27 leading to inaccurate probable cause determinations. Defendant reasons that given Judge  
28 Burns' comments, the grand jurors would have assumed that if the prosecutor did not present

1 any exculpatory evidence, then none exists, rendering further investigation a waste of time.

2 Under Williams, prosecutors do not have a duty to present substantial exculpatory  
3 evidence to the grand jury. Although Assistant U.S. Attorneys apparently have an  
4 employment duty to disclose "substantial evidence that directly negates the guilt" of a subject  
5 of investigation (United States Attorneys' Manual § 9-11.233), it does not appear that they  
6 have a broad duty to disclose all evidence that may be deemed exculpatory or adverse to  
7 the Government's position.

8 Accordingly, Judge Burns' comments regarding the duty of Assistant U.S. Attorneys  
9 to present adverse evidence were inaccurate. However, Judge Burns' comments do not rise  
10 to the level of structural error. As discussed above, the video and Judge Burns stressed that  
11 the grand jury was independent of the Government. The video and Judge Burns also  
12 explained to the jury that they could direct the Assistant U.S. Attorney to subpoena additional  
13 documents or witnesses. App. 1 to Gov't Response at 11, 24. The jurors were also told  
14 about their right to pursue their own investigation, even if the Assistant U.S. Attorney  
15 disagrees with the grand jury's decision to pursue the subject. Id. at 12.

16 In light of the foregoing instructions, the Court does not agree that the grand jurors  
17 would assume that if the Government did not present any exculpatory evidence, none exists.  
18 A reasonable juror would understand that the Assistant U.S. Attorney may not be aware of  
19 certain exculpatory evidence, whether due to legitimate circumstances or inadequate  
20 investigation, and that further investigation by the grand jury may be needed to properly  
21 evaluate the evidence before them. Furthermore, Judge Burns told the jury that "in *most*  
22 instances" the U.S. Attorneys are duty-bound to present exculpatory evidence. App. 1 to  
23 Gov't Response at 20. Based on this qualifying language, the grand jurors would have  
24 understood that the prosecutor is not always bound to present exculpatory evidence. Thus,  
25 "the structural protections of the grand jury" have not "been so compromised as to render the  
26 proceedings fundamentally unfair." Bank of Nova Scotia v. United States, 487 U.S. 250, 257  
27 (1988).

28 If Defendant can establish that the Government in fact knew of exculpatory evidence

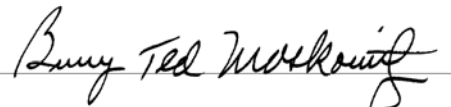
1 that was not presented to the grand jury and that this failure to present exculpatory evidence,  
2 in conjunction with Judge Burns' comments, "substantially influenced the grand jury's  
3 decision to indict" or raises "grave doubt" that the decision to indict was free from the  
4 substantial influence of such events, the Court may dismiss the indictment under its  
5 supervisory powers. Bank of Nova Scotia, 487 U.S. at 256. Therefore, the Court will grant  
6 Defendant leave to conduct discovery regarding what evidence was presented to the grand  
7 jury. If, based upon the discovery, Defendant can establish that he suffered actual prejudice,  
8 Defendant may renew his motion to dismiss the indictment.

9  
10 **IV. CONCLUSION**

11 For the reasons discussed above, Defendant's Motion to Dismiss the Indictment Due  
12 to Erroneous Grand Jury Instruction is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

13  
14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 DATED: October 11, 2007

16   
17  
18 Honorable Barry Ted Moskowitz  
United States District Judge